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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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The Daily Commercial.

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Two times	1 25				
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Two months	11 25	7 50	5 65	3 75	4 75
Three months	13 75	9 75	6 85	4 50	6 75
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Sherman's Advance.

The reports of SHERMAN'S progress into the heart of the South, are from rebel sources, but highly satisfactory. Nothing is disclosed that can be kept back. Of the capture of Macon and Milledgeville, there is scarcely a doubt. That great consternation prevails throughout the South, is entirely certain. It is evident from the proceedings in the Rebel Congress that the rebellion totters on the brink of destruction from internal dissensions. Vice President STEVENS and Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, are causing scarcely less trouble than SHERMAN. While there are no adequate means for resisting the progress of the latter, the former are openly denounced for conspiring to overthrow the DAVIS dynasty. There is a report, lacking confirmation, however, that Georgia and Alabama have signified the wish to return to the Union, and that SHERMAN has halted in consequence. While there may be some ground for the former, the latter part of the report is quite improbable. It is no necessary to establish the entire accuracy of even a small part of the reports the Rebels have sent up to us, to make it manifest that the Confederacy is convulsed as it never has been before.

For the next week or ten days the only news from SHERMAN will be through Rebel sources. Never did a general undertake a task so stupendous as that on which he has entered. Just enough is known of his progress to cause further reports to be awaited with thrilling, not to say painful, interest.

Remarkable Oil Strike.

We understand that Messrs. PENNOCK, BALL & Co. of this city, who for several months past have been sinking a well on Buck Run, not far from Zanesville, Ohio, are now obtaining one hundred and sixty barrels of oil a day. Its specific gravity is said to be *thirty*, and is selling at *twenty-four dollars per barrel at the well*. This is one of the most remarkable strikes in the history of oil.

Pure Wines.

Not long ago several paragraphs were given in our columns, embracing a brief but interesting account of the history, growth and extent of the culture of the grape and its manufacture into wine, in California. To those who have paid attention to the subject, it has become well known that the Pacific slope is the superior grape region of the continent, if not the world. In California the grape was cultivated and wine produced nearly a century ago by the Monks of the old Mission, and the population of the Mission Indians can be traced to old days when if there was not less there certainly was better drinking than now. There is a prospect, however, that the good wines of that period are about to return to us, if they have not actually done so. A bit of history will give the readers a fair understanding how it came about.

In 1854 two GERMANS, named Kohler and Frohling, in the district of Los Angelos, about five hundred miles South of San Francisco, commenced the manufacture of wine. By degrees the business grew, and in the course of time Mr. Carl Sterne, (now of Perkins, Sterne & Co.,) became associated with them. Subsequently th s firm established themselves in New York, for the exclusive sale of their California wines, which had grown in celebrity and quality. Relying on the sole advantage of offering none but pure wines, the firm steadily advanced their business over a large part of the country, and to-day enjoy the benefit of having their brands firmly established with those who discriminate closest, but especially with the highest medical authority, whose test has been severe and a complete vindication of the California brands as incomparable for invalids.

It is estimated that the vintage of the present year will exceed six millions of gallons; and it is believed that but a few years will elapse when the California wines will not only equal in quantity the product of any other country, but stand universally recognized as having no rival in quality—a fact now recognized wherever they have become known.

Messrs. Perkins & Sterne, through Mr. Tinkham, their general agent, are taking measures to introduce to the public their wines. This gentleman is at present in our city, and will, we understand, make arrangements for having the California brands for sale here by Druggists and Grocers generally.

REJOICING AT NOBLESTOWN.—The Union men of North and South Fayette townships held a grand Union feast on Thanksgiving eve. in the village of Noblestown, believing as they did that the re-election of "Honest Old Abe" was one great cause of thankfulness, although not enumerated among the items in his proclamation. A number of patriotic addresses were delivered, after which they had a beautiful display of fireworks. An excellent band of martial music was in attendance, whose war notes stired the blood of every patriot present. The occasion was graced by the presence of over one hundred Union ladies.

About two hundred and fifty persons partook of the banquet, making sad havoc among the delicacies under which the table fairly groaned, During the evening the crowd increased to about five hundred to witness the display of fireworks, burning of tar barrels, &c. In the crowd were quite a number of young men in their teens, who stood back "like a bound boy at a huskin'," looking all the while as if their heart was with the Union cause, but they could not take part in the festivities because their fathers voted the Copperhead ticket. The prediction is ventured that four years hence these same young men will vote the Union ticket, no matter which way their fathers vote.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The Cleveland and Toledo road earned the second week in November:

1863	$31,714
1864	37,944
Increase	$6,230

The Toledo and Wabash road earned the same week in:

1863	$34,292
1864	43,255
Increase	$8,963

The following statement shows the earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad during the week ending Nov. 15, in 1863 and 1864:

	1863.	1864.
Passengers	$12,174	$24,076
Freight	28,371	46,452
Miscellaneous	1,897	1,415
Total	$42,442	$71,943
Increase this year		$29,501

The earnings of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, were as follows:

1863	$1,103,822 40
1864	1,471,596 53
Increase	$367,774 13

Fifty thousand dollars were added to the rolling stock during this period.

A Mr. Briggs claims to have invented a car that will not run off the track.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Milledgeville, Ga., Captured.

Rumored Capture and Occupation of Macon.

Georgia Members of Congress Issue an Address.

Beauregard's Proclamation.

Hood Abandons a Northern Invasion.

DESTRUCTION OF CANTON, GEORGIA.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 25.

Richmond papers of Wednesday, 23d inst., came to hand to-day, from the army of the Potomac. Owing to interruptions of all telegraphic communication beyond Augusta, Georgia, they contain but little additional news from Sherman's movements.

The last telegraphic advices from Augusta admit that there is no communication with Milledgeville, the capital of the State; and there seems, therefore, no doubt of the truth of the report of its capture.

The papers, however, giver every evidence of increasing alarm.

The Georgia members in the Confederate Congress had issued an address to their constituents in which they call upon them to resist by every means in their possession Sherman's advance, advising them to obstruct roads, burn bridges and remove all supplies. They add that Jeff. Davis and Lee are doing all they can to aid the Georgians in this emergency.

Beauregard is also out with a proclamation, in which he say s that Hood's army, abandoning its Northern invasion, marches in Sherman's rear. He calls upon the people of Georgia to do all in their power to resist Sherman's movements by devastating the country so that he can not subsist on it. The papers are counting much on the severe rain storm which prevails in the Southern States, to further retard the great advance.

The papers of Wednesday are almost as barren of speculation as they are of facts regarding this movement. It is evident that but little is allowed to be telegraphed to them from Augusta.

Second Dispatch.

A dispatch to the Government, from City Point to-day, states that refugees, who left Richmond yesterday, and came into our lines to-day, assert that a report was prevalent there, when they left, that Sherman had captured Macon and occupied the city on Tuesday last

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, November 25.

The *Republican* publishes a dispatch, from Fortress Monroe this morning which says, the U. S. transport steamers Atlantic and Blackstone have arrived from Savannah, bringing Savannah and Hilton Head dates to the 20th inst. The steamers bring one hundred and twenty-five of our soldiers who have been prisoners of war at Andersonville and elsewhere.

It is believe by the Rebel authorities that Hood has issued a proclamation, dated Corinth, November 18th, calling on the people of Georgia to lay waste and destroy everything around Sherman, in his front, rear and upon his flank, and announcing that he would soon be with them. When the steamers left Savannah, a report had just reached there that Macon and Milledgeville had been captured and burned by Sherman.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.

The *American* of this city has the following highly interesting and exciting intelligence, taken from the Georgia papers:

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 19th instant, contains the following appeal to the Georgians by Senator Hill:

RICHMOND, Va., November 18.—To the People of Georgia—You have now the best opportunity ever yet presented to you to destroy the enemy. Put everything at the disposal of our generals. Remove all provisions in front of the invaders, and put all the obstructions you can in the way. Every citizen with his gun, and every nigger with his spade and axe, can do the work of good soldiers. Go out and destroy the enemy by retarding his march. Georgians, be firm, act promptly, and fear not.

(Signed,) B. H. HILL.

I most cordially approve of the above.

(Signed,) JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

The following is also from the Augusta *Chronicle* of the 19th: "We hear many and many rumors on our streets, this morning, is one that Griffin is captured by the Yankees. As to the correctness of the rumors, we have nothing to say."

The following is taken from the Augusta *Sentinel* of the 19th: "We have this reliable news from up the river. A gentleman, who arrived on the Georgia Railroad from Stockbridge station, reports that a Yankee column, moving up the Georgia Railroad, divided at Decatur, half going down the Covington Road and the other down Rock Bridge Road. The latter, on Monday, they burned all the unoccupied houses—some two-thirds of the town—and were laying waste the country as they progressed. They march in a body very compactly, and are marching to the center. They united at Baker's Mill, near Covington, and it is not known as yet whether they will strike for Eatontown or Athens.

This gentleman had a fine view from the summit of the Stone Mountain of the conflagration of Atlanta was awful beyond all description. The city looked like an ocean of flame and the fiery cross rose and fell throughout its whole extent.

Passengers by the Georgia Railroad last night report that about one hundred Yankee cavalrymen made their appearance at School Circle on Thursday, and burned the railroad platform. It is not believed that they have come any further down than the Circle. Their infantry encamped at or near Old Sheffield on Wednesday night.

It is also reported that the Yankees have burned Monticello and Hillsboro', in Jasper, Co., clearly indicates that they design tapping the central Railroad at Gordon, or some other point.

Passenger trains on the Georgia Railroad yesterday only come from Union Point.

The Macon *Telegraph*, of Friday, says that city on that day was considerably excited, owing to the various reports in circulation. Many who are known to be positively marching on the city.

General Cobb has issued an order, calling out every man capable of bearing arms, and all who do not respond, he has ordered to be arrested.

The *Telegraph* further say s, there is no doubt that the military authorities will do everything in their power to stay the advance of the enemy, and we trust they will receive the cordial support of the entire community. We refrain from giving any information concerning the movements or the number of our forces.

The Macon *Telegraph* speaks thus of matters at the front:—We have reliable information to the effect that the Yanks are advancing from Atlanta in this direction, in two columns, one on the McDonough road and the other via Jonesboro'. Our forces are at Griffin. More than this we deem it imprudent at present to state.

A gentleman who left Forsyth on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 6 o'clock, informs us that a courier arrived at that place about two hours before he left, and reported that there was some Yankee cavalry eight miles North of the town. All the bridges on the road from Forsyth to Indian Springs were burned by our forces.

The *Intelligencer* publishes the annexed news about affairs.

The latest reliable intelligence from the front in Georgia is from a gentleman who left Griffin on Wednesday, at 2 P. M. General Wheeler fought the enemy, who was advancing with a force estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000, in two columns, one on the McDonough road, and the other on the Jonesboro road, at Bear Creek, until late in the evening, when he fell back to Griffin, and was passing that city on its right when the informant left. Our infantry forces were falling back to Barnesville.

It is probable that at the time we write this, Sherman occupies Griffin, and will rapidly demonstrate upon Macon, and perhaps Milledgeville.

We learn from a reliable source that Governor Brown's residence, in Canton, Cherokee County, embracing a beautiful dwelling-house, kitchen, out-houses, &c., with his office and other buildings, were all burned to the ground by the vandal foe, a few days ago. The officer in command of the vandals, who were sent to execute the work they so ruthlessly and successfully performed, allowed the family, who were living on the premises, only fifteen minutes to remove what they could from the house, and all that was not removed within that time was destroyed by fire. The same party burned the Court House, Academy, both hotels, jail, and about two-thirds of the best dwellings and business houses in Canton.

A force of some 3,000 or 4,000 vandals were within a mile or two of the town, while some seventy of the band were sent into the town under an officer, with orders to burn the house of Governor Brown, the public buildings and house of all who have been prominent Southern men.

It is now evident that Sherman has inaugurated a winter campaign and that Georgia is the field which he designs to desolate—a terrible crisis therefore is upon us. Every man in the State, able to lend arms should rally to the rescue. In the hands of the military authorities, however, the defense of the State is left. We have no suggestion to make. What we have long looked for has come at last.

The Sanitary Commission have requested the Christian Commission to have a clergyman present at each of the relief stations of the Sanitary Commission in Washington every Sunday, for the purpose of holding religious services. The Christian Commission has promised compliance.

Sherman's Victorious March.

HIS ORDERS TO THE ARMY.

TO LIVE OFF THE COUNTRY.

The Capture of Macon

Negroes to be Employed to Obstruct Sherman's March.

Georgia and Alabama Want Back in the Union.

A. H. Stephens to be Impeached.

He Desires to Meet a Committee in Canada.

Richmond Papers on the Georgia Campaign.

Condensed Telegraphic Reports.

Thanksgiving was generally observed throughout the city of New York. All the soldiers in the city and vicinity, were liberally supplied with turkey dinners.

Orders were issued by Gen. Sherman, to his troops, before starting, that they were to live on the country, but to destroy no property when they were unmolested. Cases of hostility by the citizens were to be followed by relentless devastation.

The Richmond papers express the fear that the Georgians, owing to intestine dissension, will offer but little resistance to Sherman's advance. Evidently there is a split in the United South.

Sherman probably captured Macon on Monday last, as the Richmond papers say that on the day previous he was but eighteen miles from that town.

Terrible excitement exists throughout all the South regarding Sherman's operations, and efforts are being made to throw all the militia of the Gulf States in his path.

Dispatches from Sheridan's army say that the rebel Gen. Early has his headquarters between Timberville and New Market. His army is stretched across the Shenandoah Valley, its right resting on Luray Valley, both his flanks being well covered with cavalry. His situation is well suited to observe our movements, and to fall upon any force in the numerous small villages of Western Virginia. His army is said to have lost much of its spirit, both officers and men being much discouraged.

It is rumored in Philadelphia, that Sherman has been notified by Gov. Brown, that Georgia, Alabama, and another State had determined to return to the Union, and that Sherman had halted in his movements, and also that Stephens desired to meet a Committee from the United States, in Canada.

Sherman has captured Macon, with many prisoners.

The Richmond papers contain another letter from A. H. Stephens. He declares that a Convention of the States is not a favorite idea with him, but believes that it is better than no mode at all. He expresses the belief that a favorable response from Davis to the Chicago resolution, looking to a Convention of all the States, would have secured the election of McClellan, and that now they look to the Spring elections, free from the Lincoln Government. He declares that the old Union and Constitution are dead forever.

The second session of the rebel Congress has been attended with very strong debates, principally devoted to an examination into Mr. Stephens' position. It may soon appear that the Vice-President is to be impeached.

Professor B. Silliman, sr., expired at his residence in New Haven, on the 24th instant, aged eighty-four.

The rumors of a movement in front of Richmond is unfounded.

Rebel deserters state that they have just heard of Lincoln's election, and having full hopes of a speedy peace, determined to fight no longer. Every effort was made to prevent the result from being known. The strictest order against the exchange of papers prevail in the Army of the Potomac, while in General Butler's department there seems to be no restrictions on the subject.

The *World's* Washington special says that it is settled beyond all question that Salmon P. Chase is to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

There is a strong belief in military circles that if Petersburg is not already abandoned it will be in a few days.

The rebels have been constructing earthworks, which when occupied will shorten their lines eleven miles, without endangering the safety of Richmond.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Monday says that there are certain military operations taking place, which will, it is believed, bring Sherman up with a short turn. The same paper says that the principal cause of the uneasiness in relation to the Georgia campaign, is the apathy of the people of Georgia—that they have not exhibited that determination to the cause that is desirable, and, says that Virginia has never complained or wavered, and her people are cheerful, hopeful and resolute. Gov. Brown, it says, pays little regard to law, impedes the Confederate authorities at every step of their legitimate duty and weakens public defence by ill timed and unfounded clamor about State rights, in consequence of which Georgia is not ready for the shock which is upon her.

The *Whig*, in speaking of Sherman, urges the employment of vast gangs of negroes in felling timber across roads, and otherwise obstructing the enemy's probable line of march. Added to this, it says, let the cavalry gather up every scrap of or consume, by torch, all means of subsistence on his flanks. By this means he might be so delayed until his supplies become exhausted and a sufficient force concentrated to insure his destruction.

The *Enquirer* says that, in view of the threatened movement of Sherman in Georgia, it becomes a matter of vital importance that the reserves of South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Alabama should be concentrated in his front. Never was there presented an opportunity equal to the present for the use of an army as Sherman now offers in Georgia.

Capt. George W. Deal and Capt. S. Kitten, the 17th Iowa Infantry, have escaped from r beldom, and reached, by the way of the Fli t and Apalachicola rivers, the United States steamer Somerset.

The *Herald* publishes Gen. Sherman's order to the army before marching, of which the fol lowing are important points: Gen. Howard t command the right wing, viz.; the 15th and 17th corps; Gen. Slocum the left wing, viz.: the 14th and 20th corps. The order of march will be, whenever practicable, converging at points hereafter indicated: the cavalry, Gen. Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders. The separate columns will start habitually at seven a. m., and make about fifteen miles per day. Horses, mules, wagons, etc., to be freely appropriated, and forago parties to be regularly organized. Negroes who are able-bodied, and can be of service in the several columns, may be taken along; each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and his first duty is to see to those who are in arms.

The Tobacco warehouse of David Calten, of St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Loss, $25,000.

Three steamers, from Memphis, arrived at Cairo on the 23d, bringing 650 bales of cotton for St. Louis, with two hundred rebel prisoners.

Confederates from various parts of Tennessee and Mississippi, arrived at Memphis on Monday and Tuesday. They came to sell cotton, under the impression that they could take back one-third of the proceeds in supplies and the remainder in greenbacks. The commanding General ordered their arrest, believing that they were rebel soldiers. Some of them were subsequently discharged, it being found that they were peaceable citizens.

Two citizens were hung by the rebels on the 19th, twenty miles east of Memphis, for resisting the rebel conscription.

One hundred and fifty Texan conscripts crossed the Mississippi at Union Point a few days ago.

Louisville dispatches say that, after Gillem's recent defeat, Breckinridge advanced to Strawberry Plains and Blair cross-roads, threatening Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. On the 21st, Burbridge advanced to Powell's Bridge, six miles from Cumberland Gap, and there was heavy skirmishing all day. He moved out from Lexington with a strong force to protect Kentucky from the anticipated invasion of Breckinridge.

The cars on the Main Street Railway, Louisville, commenced running on Thanksgiving Day, attracting large crowds,

The Louisville *Journal* reiterates that Hood's army occupies Waynesboro', and threatens both Nashville and Paducah. That portion of our army confronting him is concentrated at Pulaski. Paducah is being placed in a state of defense.

General Barny, Chief of Artillery to General Sherman, but who, from illness, did not accompany him, writes as follows:

General Sherman has every infantry, cavalry and artillery soldier that he wants; they have all received eight month's pay; their outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid winter campaign; and the *morale* of the troops is unequaled. Our friends at the North must exercise patience with regard to Sherman's movements, but must never for a single moment lose confidence in his final success. His genius and vigor will carry the army triumphantly through the work which it has to do.

He adds that General Sherman has a force and is in a position that will render the invasion of Tennessee an impossibility, and even the withdrawal of Hood for service elsewhere, an operation of extreme delicacy.

By a Brazilian decree of the 24th of September, all the "free Africans" existing in the Empire, were emancipated, whether in the service of the State or that of private individuals, thus annulling the decree No. 1,303, of the 28th of December, 1852, which exacted fourteen years service from that date.

It is stated, on rebel authority, that the rebel pirate Tallahassee, was run aground when chased by our gunboats, and her guns, cargo, &c., taken out. It is thought that she will prove a total loss.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Latest from the Shenandoah.

Two of Early's Division's Gone to Richmond.

Attorney General Bates Retires from the Cabinet.

Sentence of a Baltimore Fashionable

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

Advices from the Shenandoah and the Army of the Potomac indicate that two divisions have left Early, and arrived at Richmond.

A reconnoissance, made by his cavalry in the Valley, shows conclusively that the remainder of Early's forces are between Woodstock and Harrisonburg, and have not got down as far as Staunton. It is clearly evident that they have abandoned all offensive movements for the present.

It is regarded as quite certain that, in the course of the next ten days, Attorney General Bates will voluntarily retire from the Cabinet. He has published a letter, in which he declares that he is getting ready for his successor. His residence and household effects are advertised here for sale. Solicitor Whiting, of the War Department, and even Caleb Cushing, who is said to be a strong Administration man, are named for his successor. Whiting, his friends claim, will be there on the day Congress meets.

The new double track of the railroad from Baltimore to Washington, will be formally opened.

Mrs. Sarah Hutchins, one of the most fashionable ladies of Baltimore, Maryland, convicted by a military commission of attempting to send a sword to the rebel Colonel, Harry Gilmore, and of alleged correspondence with the rebel States, has been sentenced to five years laber in the penitentiary, and five hundred dollars fine, to be imprisoned after the expiration of five years from the day of her arrest until the fine is paid. Efforts are being made to have the sentence remitted.

The Union League of Baltimore has protested against any modification of the sentence,

Brevet Major General, Wright, has been made a full Major General, vice Sheridan, promoted to the regular army.

The information from City Point is to the effect that rumors of movements in front of Richmond, which have been in circulation the past day or two, are unfounded. The late heavy rains have rendered the roads impassable for trains or artillery, and it will be several days ere they will be in condition to warrant active operations.

One hundred and twenty-one rebel deserters were sent up from the army to the Provost Marshal, yesterday. Forty-five or fifty were sent up to-day. All have taken the oath of allegiance, and been sent North.

Twelve hundred Andersonville prisoners arrived at Annapolis, to-day, from Savannah. They are in poor condition. Many died on the way.

A Little Heroine.

Some time last month a soldier named Wheatley, belonging to the 174th Ohio, died with the fever in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, and was buried in the military graveyard near that city. In another of the hospitals was a son who had been badly wounded, but who was able to hobble along after his father's remains to their final resting-place. In Milford, Ohio, lived two motherless children—a girl and a little boy—the only ones who were now left parentless by the death of their father in Nashville.

This girl had received a letter from her wounded brother, that her father was very ill, and perhaps they would never look on him in life again. The girl took her little brother to an aunt's residence, and immediately set out for Nashville, without a friend to help her. A stranger in the country or the different modes of travel, and with scarcely means enough to buy food along the road. She arrived in Cincinnati on the cars that night, and she was humanely and gratuitously transported safely over the Nashville Railroad to see her father and wounded brother. But, alas! when she arrived in Nashville she found that her father had died. She sought that grave alone, and bent her little form over that new made mound, and wept tears that eyes like hers alone could weep. She was an orphan now, and who was there, save the eye of the all-seeing and watchful Maker of us all, who pitied that poor, parentless orphan girl, weeping over the grave of her father. Alas! who seemed to care? Returning from her visit to the grave with her bright hopes in life nearly crushed by the cloud of sorrow, she met her wounded brother on the way back to the front: she clung to him as if death had sealed the embrace forever, and her kisses were the last. Her love was all she could give him. In half an hour they were separated, he going to the front, and she left alone in the crowded cars, miles away from friends or home. That tender embrace, that fond and affectionate kiss of love, that sad hour of parting and mournful word good-bye, all may have been the last. They may never meet again. The brave young girl left her home on Tuesday last. She is but fourteen years of age, her face and form is pretty, and her eyes and hair black as a raven's wing. She is very intelligent indeed for a girl of her age, and the look of sympathy and the story of her unfortunate situation in life brought many a tear from the eyes of those who stood around and looked upon the sad countenance of that brave and beautiful girl. May heaven watch over and guide the footsteps of the poor orphan, Mary Wheatley.

Scientific.

NEW ALLOYS OF SILVER.—Mr. Peligot, the chemist of the French Mint, has been making experiments to ascertain how the introduction of zinc, or the complete substitution of zinc for the copper in the new French coinage—which was to consist of 835 parts silver, and 165 parts copper—would affect the alloy; and he has discovered that alloys of the legal standard, in which part or the whole of the copper was replaced by zinc, are remarkably malleable, and when rolled are perfectly homogeneous.—They are of a beautiful white color, but will tarnish when exposed to the air, assuming what yellowish. The fusibility of the zinc alloys is greater than the copper; they are very sonorous and elastic, and if made brittle by hammering, the brittleness may be restored by heating. The study of the atomic alloys showed that equal equivalents of silver and zinc, or two equivalents of silver to one of zinc, gave malleable alloys, while the compounds of one equivalent of silver and two equivalents of zinc, and also of two equivalents of silver and three equivalents of zinc, are too brittle to be rolled. Besides the recommendation of being cheaper, the zinc alloy blackens less readily with sniphuretad hydrogen than the copper compound, an alloy of 500 of silver and 200 of zinc will keep its whiteness for a long time of polysnlphide which will rapidly blacken the legal alloy of copper and silver.—[*Mining and Smelting Magazine.*

A Washington letter remarks that "We shall doubtless hear from young Phil. Sheridan soon. Neither war can be long idle, although he would doubtless prefer to have the fruits of victory so ripe that they will fall at his feet, rather than carry them by bloody assault. Meanwhile General Hancock has gone North, to recover his health, and to enlist a new army corps, composed only of veterans, who have seen at least two years' service. Burnside, too, goes to New York, and he may also lead new squardons to the field."

The New York *Commercial*, referring to the late order of Provost Marshal General Fry, says: That there will be another draft before New Year, as has been often asserted, is not at all probable; in fact it has been authoritatively denied by Government officials that any further draft is in contemplation by the War Department at present; but the results of the winter campaign, which promises to be an active one, may make another draft necessary in the spring, and it is thereiore the duty of the Government to perfect the enrolment, so that this drawing can be made with the least possible delay. This can only be done in large cities by co-operation on the part of the people.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From the South.

Rebel Congress Proceedings

War Against the Reconstructionists.

Stephens, Brown and Others Denounced

Vance and Brown Resist the Conscription.

Foote's Plan of Peace-Making.

Democrats the Friends of Southern Independence.

Preparing for an Attack by Grant.

The Rebel Press on the Situation.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The following despatch, in addition to a resolution of Mr. Maxwell, was sent to the Confederate States on Monday:

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 21, 1864—To the Senate of the Confederate States—In response to your resolution of the 19th instant, I herewith transmit a communication from the Secretary of State, which conveys the information required.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Department of State—RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the Senate of the 19th inst., referred to me for an answer to the inquiry whether any State of the United States, has, through any of her recognized authority directly or indirectly expressed a willingness to go into a convention with the States of this Confederacy for the purpose of negotiating a peace or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities, and I respectfully report that no intimation, direct or indirect, has been received by this Government of a willingness on the part of any State of the United States, to go into a convention with the States of the Confederacy, for the purpose of negotiating a peace or consulting on the best method of effecting a cessation of hostilities, or for any purpose whatever. I am very respectfully your obedient servant.

(Signed,) J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, November 25.

In the debate in the rebel House of Representatives on the 19th, the fact is developed that the war against Vice President Stephens, is extending to all reconstructionists, and Boyce, Brown, Leech, Vance, Stephens, Cobb and Foote, are denounced as heedless agitators of dangerous questions.

The House of Representatives, like the Confederacy in general, is divided against itself and cannot stand long.

In the excitement produced by Sherman, the debate shows that Governors Brown and Vance have taken positive action against the execution of the conscript laws. In the course of the debate, which was on a resolution reported by Mr. Staples, of Virginia, for a decrease in the number of exemptions from military service of State officers, Mr. Leech, of North Carolina, said he was a State Rights man, and he did not vote for the resolution which looked to the conscription of State officers. A great hue and cry had been raised about Georgia, because Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens differed from the annointed. He wished to say that he endorsed every word that had been uttered by Gov. Brown, and every line that had been written by Alexander Stephens. That he protested against the humiliating position in which he was asked the poor privilege of being hanged with them.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, said he regretted to talk about peace and reconstruction, a Convention of States, &c. He believed it could only injure us. It would encourage the enemy in the prosecution of the war, stimulate them to greater efforts. He believed the time which, let us as in the past invoke that Providence whose protection thus far, preserved us from the doom prepared for us by a brutal force, to the Confederate army, on Friday night last, attempted to retake their lost picket lines which General Pickett so gallantly swept the night before. They were most signally defeated however, and at every point of the attack.

General Butler, it says, furiously cannonaded our lines all day yesterday, but no damage was done. Quiet prevailed last night.

The Petersburg *Christian Sun* says that 600,000 pounds of Yankee shell has been collected by parties in the city and vicinity, and sold to the Confederate government. We may safely put down 20,000 shell as the number poured on the helpless non-combattants of Petersburg, and yet strange to say, only four white persons were killed, and not more than a dozen or so colored persons, and thrice as many of each race wounded.

The *Whig* of the 23d, says: There is no indication, yet of Early's advance on Wilmington.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 16th, says: Up to Sunday nigh about 20,000 of our returned prisoners had been brought to this city. On Sunday they began coming up about noon and an immense throng was on the bluff to welcome them. The prisoners, for the most part, look far better than we expected, after the hardships of their long confinement, and in many instances brutal treatment. Many say that they wish no furlough, but desire to be sent immediately to the front where they will have an opportunity of getting even with their captors.

The *Enquirer* of the 23d, says: The War Department is without any reliable information, on yesterday beyond mere rumors, that everything is as well as could be expected.

The usual bombardment still continues at Charleston, and all quiet at Mobile Bay.

The *Sentinel* hints that Sherman is stuck in the mud, caused by recent floods.

Our concentration of troops to operate against him, it says, being by railroad, will not experience the delays which attended Sherman.

The *Sentinel* reports the capture of twenty-three Federal foragers, in Florida, near Green Cove Springs, and the killing of a number of others.

The *Enquirer* says, this whole cry about State Rights is a subterfuge to cover up personal animosity to the President and in reckless disregard of the dangers which surround us.

The Legislature of the States will be called upon by an address from the Select Committee to apply the proper legislation to this shameful evil, inflicting as every one knows, the State confers exemption from military service there will always be an army of skulkers at home.

Monticello, the former residence of Thos. Jefferson, was sold at auction, Thursday, under the sequestration act, for $80,500.

The *Whig* says: A gentleman just arrived from Texas says the crops of that State never were better than they are this year, and the State being clear of the enemy, they are gathered and housed. There is sufficient food in Texas to feed the whole Confederate army for six months.

The *Whig* says the firm hold which the impression that Lincoln's re-election would be the signal for the whole Southern Confederacy to ground arms and submit without conditions, which was a Yankee fancy, is one of the strangest phenomena it has ever been our fortune to beer of. The army of Northern Virginia for example, paralyzed by the tremendous announcement that Abe Lincoln was re-elected expected to deliver up, bound hand and foot, that glorious chief who has so often led them to victory, that he may endure the extremes of Yankee vengeance, and to whom it is expected to deliver him; to that flogged, kicked, bastinadoed, disgraced Army of the Potomac, which it has made run so often that it has at last become most disgraceful to flog it; to that horde of assassins, thieves and house-burners, for which Botany Bay would be far too good a home; of refugees which deserves nothing on earth but the gallows; that old Rag, the Yankee buzzard and gridiron, which has witnessed more disgrace than all the banners united that ever floated above the head of armies, is to witness at last the humiliating of the Confederate army. Upon such delusions as these, the Yankees have been fed from the beginning of the war. They have cost them a million of lives and four thousand millions of debt. They have cost them the largest trade in the world, and driven their merchant marine from the ocean, but they cling to them still with all the tenacity of a first and only love. Perhaps they will find out in a little time what effect Lincoln's re-election really has had on the South."

Kenningham & Co.'s warehouse, in Hamburgh, S. C., with 1,500 bales of cotton, was accidentally burned on the 14th. Loss, over one million and a half.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 21st, says: The telegraph brings us no information of the whereabouts and intentions of the enemy. Passengers who arrived from Macon and points on the line of the road, this morning, say the enemy's cavalry force encamped last night within seven miles of Griswoldville; that the main body of Sherman's army was at a point twenty-three miles distant from Milledgeville. It is also reported that the place was being evacuated by the citizens. The Legislature had adjourned on Friday night, and the members left with some degree of precipitation.

The Savannah *News*, of the 19th, says: We have authentic information that the enemy has appeared before Macon, and another raiding party has come down, probably from Covington, on the track of the Stoneman raid, and reached the little town of Wallace, in Jones county, a few miles north of Milledgeville and Gordon Railroad last night or early this morning. It is reported that this party has burned Monticello, county seat of Jasper county, and the little town of Hillsboro, in the southern part of that county. No doubt they are coming to strike the railroad at Gordon, and thus stop the passage of cars over either the central or Milledgeville road, and perhaps proceed on to camp Lawton, to relieve Federal prisoners or do general damage in that direction. We have also reports apparently authentic, that the enemy yesterday made an attack on Forsyth, Monroe county, on the Macon and Western railroad, and were signally repulsed. We learn a good deal of excitement exists in Macon, and a number of women and children are leaving. It is evident from the appearance of the enemy at all these points, that it is only a cavalry raid aiming to strike and destroy all the railroad communications to Macon before the main army approaches, and perhaps go farther in the direction of this city or Augusta, and do as much mischief as possible. It is believed the force at Macon and Milledgeville is ample to protect those places for the present.

The enemy could leave Macon to-day for this place. Perhaps from 20,000 to 30,000 have set out on their grand tour through Georgia to the seaboard. The best military authority is of the opinion that the direction of Sherman upon Macon is a feint to cover the march of their main body to Augusta, the real object of their destination. Milledgeville will probably be visited by a portion of the army. If unsuccessfully defended, the capitol of our State will be laid in ashes. It does not become us to speak our preparations for this formidable invasion. Suffice to say,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864.

Thanksgiving Day in the Churches.

SERMONS BY

Rev. Drs. W. D. Howard, John Douglas, Jno. G. Brown, and Jas. Prestley, Revs. Herrick Johnson, Jos. R. Kerr, J. D. Herr, W. J. Reid, J. H. Wagner, Thos. Crumpton, C. A. Dickey, and W. M. Coleman.

Thursday, the day appointed by the President of the United States, and by the Governor of the Commonwealth, to be observed as the occasion for thanksgiving and prayer to God for His numberless blessings to us as a people during the past year, was more generally kept in this city than any previous similarly appointed day, in a long remembrance. The churches, particularly, were well attended, many being crowded to their utmost capacity, and our divines all preached most eloquent and appropriate discourses. Newspaper columns are too limited to give even a synopsis of all the sermons delivered, but we have been enabled to present the subjoined sketches, as an evidence of the spirit that pervaded the pulpit of Pittsburgh on Thanksgiving Day.

In all the churches contributions were taken up in behalf of the Christian Commission and other benevolent institutions. Rev. Herrick Johnson's hearers, at the First Presbyterian Church, contributed $2,100 for the Christian Commission, and two young ladies contributed the one a valuable ring, and the other a costly breastpin. In Dr. Prestley's church, $222 were collected, and St. Peter's congregation contributed a handsome sum for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers in the Episcopal Hospital, Philadelphia. Liberal contributions were made in all the churches.

An Imperiled Country Delivered.

A Sermon delivered by Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

TEXT.—Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us a prey to their teeth. Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers: the snare is broken and we are escaped. Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth.—Psalm CXXIV: 6-8.

This psalm was penned by David on an occasion of some great national deliverance. And it is for a similar deliverance that we are called upon to render thanks to-day. For minor blessings, for abundant harvests, uninterrupted health, and numerous other mercies, we assemble to gather around these altars with our offerings of praise. But especially are we called upon to bless God for deliverance from a great peril which threatened our national life. With this thought to guide us in our reflections, let us consider:—

I.—Upon what perils of this sort we have been delivered.

II.—To whom we are indebted for our deliverance.

III.—What is our duty in view of our deliverance.

I.—From what perils, threatening our national life, have we been delivered.

First—From those arising out of sectional intervention. To this danger we have been exposed from the beginning of the war, especially from the two great powers of Western Europe. Both England and France, though actuated by widely different motives, were anxious to recognize the rebels as an independent nation. Had they done this, they would not have stopped with the mere recognition, but would, before this, have secured their independence. Had this been done, humanly speaking, we would have failed to subdue the rebels. Our country would have been dismembered and our liberties destroyed. But God has not given us a prey to their teeth.

We are escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers: the snare is broken and we are escaped.

Second—Another danger which threatened our national life was the formidable conspiracy in the West and the Northwest, the design of which was to secede in mass, and by adventure the success of the rebellion. This organization was known by various names, such as the "Circle of Honor," the "Knights of the Golden Circle," the "Order of the Sons of Liberty," and the like. Its "temples" and "lodges" were, in greater or less numbers, scattered through all the loyal States. It embraced at least 500,000 members, who were formed under a military organization, having officers and arms. Its objects were to discourage enlistments; to encourage desertion; to aid the rebel armies by the destruction of property, and to kill its officials; and worse yet, to dismember the North, and to join themselves to the Southern Confederacy. Had all the remaining States, to submit to the terms of the combined rebels.

Had this monstrous scheme of wickedness succeeded, what struggle could have been worst form to our doors. These streets would have run with blood. The most tremendous passions of the bravest race that ever lived would have been let loose. The most appalling despair, and the fearful storm would not have been allayed until everything we hold dear would have been swallowed up. Verily, "the wicked snare had overspread the land, which we the Lord, who hath not given us a prey to their teeth."

II.—To whom are we indebted for this great deliverance?

The author of our psalm ascribes the deliverance of Israel to Jehovah. And the same God has delivered us. We are not ignorant of human agencies employed, but we must unfeignedly do we accord to them our meed of praise. But, nevertheless, had not the Lord been on our side, we should have miserably failed. All these agencies were but the weak and feeble instruments in His hands. If foreign nations have not intermeddled in our affairs, it is because He bade them back; if this rightful cause is not in the wrong, it is because He turned its hellish purpose, it is because His hand uncovered it to the gaze of a horrified, but indignant nation; if our late general election—an election in which the most momentous questions and the most stormy passions of the people were excited to their utmost activity—passed off without a convulsion of sufficient violence to engulf our institutions, it was because God arose in the midst of the tempest and calmed the storm and said, "Peace, be still." Ah! yes: none but God could have done this. Let us acknowledge it. Let us all, as one man, fall down before Him and lift up our voice as the voice of one man and exclaim—"Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us a prey to their teeth."

III.—Upon us it is our duty in view of our deliverance.

First—Thanksgiving. "Blessed be the Lord."

If ever there was a nation whose heart should swell with gratitude to God for His signal interpositions in their behalf, it is this nation this day. The past year has been the most eventful year in the history of this country. Great battles have been fought and momentous questions relating to liberty and free Government have been forever settled. Our victories on land and sea will make the year forever memorable. While Sherman, leaving Atlanta in flames, was marching through the heart of the Confederacy, Farragut, lashed to his main-mast, reducing the forts in Mobile Bay; the youthful Cushing, blowing to atoms the Albemarle; the daring Collins, snatching the Hatteras from the Confederate grasp; Thomas, like a mountain torrent, down the Shenandoah, are men and events which shall take their stars on the page of this year's history. And what great cause for gratitude upon national escutcheon, that perpetual contradiction to our claim to being a free people, that monstrous crime against God and a helpless race, that gnawing worm at the core of our Government, that fraternal blood, like writing in its death throes,

These things have opened the eyes of the world. These things have made England and France thoughtful, and compelled them to put far from the last vestige of a purpose to interfere in our affairs. These things have sent terror to the heart of the haughty Southron, and have shattered the foul superstructure which they had reared on the corner stone of slavery from foundation to turret.

O, yes, it does seem to me the storm has well nigh expended itself. The ship of State is off the rocks and once more afloat. And, although the sea is by no means calm, the clouds are breaking, the sun shines through the rifts, and from behind the dark masses, and we have the fondest hopes that soon bright skies will once more bend over us, and the gentle winds of peace will fill our sails, and we shall, for all these blessings which we have received, and for these better blessings for which we hope, from our hearts swell with gratitude, and our tongues exclaim, "Blessed be the Lord."

God's Goodness to a Sinful Nation.

Sermon preached in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John Douglas, D.D.

TEXT.—For Israel hath not been forsaken, nor Judah of his God, of the Lord of hosts; though their land was filled with sin against the Holy One of Israel.—Jeremiah LI.: 5.

After a brief exordium, the preacher proceeded to consider:

I.—What are the sins with which the land is filled?

The sin of Slavery is the great, the crying sin that called God's vengeance to be poured out upon us. Reasons of oppression for this assertion. "Therefore thus saith the Lord: Ye have not hearkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty, every one to his brother, and every man to his neighbor: behold I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine; and I will make you to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth." Let these words be a voice of warning to the nation. Let us proclaim liberty one to another, let the Lord should proclaim a liberty to us of famine and pestilence as well as of the sword. Here the speaker showed that American slavery was opposed both to Divine and natural law, and pointed out its baleful influences on the country. He showed, too, by numerous quotations from their writers, that the Southern people as a nation, just because we are Christians, and are convinced that our government can only be perpetuated through his favor, that we can only prosper under his smiles, and in the enjoyment of his divine presence. The corner stone of our political fabric is faith in the existence and overruling providence of the Almighty God. So the Puritans declared, and as a nation we have never ignored it, but always recognized it in our acts and deeds.

First—Let us earnestly implore a continuance of the Divine presence. His favor is better than life, but His frown is worse than death.

Second.—Let us return devout thanksgiving unto God for all His goodness. "Let us discipline in Zion the work of the Lord our God. He ruleth by His power forever; His eyes behold the nation; let not the rebellious exalt themselves. Oh, bless our God, ye people, and make the voice of His praise to be heard; Who holdeth our soul in life, and suffereth not our feet to be moved. Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads; we went through fire and through water, but thou broughtest us into a wealthy place."

Reasons for Thanksgiving.

Sermon preached in the Third United Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John G. Brown, D.D.

TEXT.—Only fear the Lord, and serve Him in truth, for consider now great things He hath done for you.—1st Sam. xxii. 24.

For more than three long years has the tide of a cruel and bloody war rolled over our once peaceful and happy country. For more than three long years have our hearts been filled with anxious and painful suspense, alternating between hope and fear, joy and sorrow, confidence and despair. For more than three long years has this great and goodly land been writhing in the throes of one of the mightiest political convulsions upon which the sun ever shone. Never have interests more important been submitted to the arbitrament of sword than those which are involved in the issues of this mighty conflict. For should the temple of freedom, reared by the wisdom, and committed by the blood of our fathers, go down in this struggle, the tyrants of the old world will grasp with a firmer hand the sceptre of abused power, the hopes of panting, struggling millions will be blasted. The dead and buried dogma of the divine right of kings will be exhumed, and men will be taught that even enlightened, christian men are incapable of self-government.

Once and again during the progress of this strife has the nation, under the pressure of sore and terrible disaster, been driven in sorrow and humiliation to the footstool of Almighty Mercy. Once and again, as the dark cloud rolled away, have we been called to compass the altar of God with joy, and bind with cords the sacrifice even unto the horns of the altar. And once more are we assembled to give thanks to Him who hath gotten us victory—to sing praise unto the Lord who hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities. And what words more fitting to be the theme of our meditations than tels language from the lips of the last and most venerable of the Pilgrim Fathers.

We are then to consider the great things the Lord hath done for us, and our duty in view of His marvellous interposition to fear and love Him in truth and serve Him here.

It is necessary that we should endeavor to convince you, my brethren, that the mercies and triumphs which now call for eucharistical offerings have proceeded from the omnipotent agency of Almighty God. Why your appearance in the sanctuary is a tacit admission on your part that these things are the doing of the Lord and marvellous in our eyes. But there is one colony which in importance and glory far eclipsed all others. In 1620, on a bleak December day (22d), another colony very different in character and destiny had moored its bark, landed on Plymouth Rock. These people came not to enrich themselves as adventurers and speculators, but for the glory of God and the enlargement of the kingdom of the Redeemer Messiah. They declare their purpose in coming, in the constitution framed at Cape Cod—the first that ever was written for the country, to be "for the glory of God, and the advancement of the christian faith." One month and eleven days before they landed at Plymouth, their constitution was framed, and then, in the cabin of the Mayflower, in the presence of God and one another, they constituted themselves into a body politic." Was not God's presence there? It is the only instance we know of in which a nation was ever called into life for the purpose of advancing the interests of religion, and establishing a christian government.

Third—God's presence is seen in our unprecedented growth and development. The pilgrims were only one hundred in number. Now we have a population of more than thirty millions of souls. From huts have risen to our place to palatial residences, which are not inferior to the abodes of noblemen in other lands. The few square rods upon which their first settlement was made have expanded to more than four millions of square miles. "Israel hath not been forsaken, nor Judah of his God, of the Lord of Hosts; though their land was filled with sin against the Holy One of Israel." Our land has not been forsaken, nor Judah of his God, of the Lord of Hosts, though our land was filled with sin against the Holy One of Israel.

Fourth—God's presence has ever been visible in our naval and military operations. The achievements of our armies were effected by the hand of Omnipotence. It seemed to be presumption for three millions of people to attempt to throw off the yoke of one of the oldest and most powerful governments in the world; but under God we triumphed. The same was visible in the war of 1812. God's presence is visible now in these operations. We have seen the enemy pass the Rubicon, and, in defiance of human freedom, the progress of events on this side of the Atlantic. But have they not been in accordance with the revolutionary and liberal principles, or the best of our friends been realized? Let the present condition of the loyal States answer. With all the waste of treasure, with all the destruction of property, with all the loss of life we have been compelled to suffer, are we not in most if not all of our material and political interests stronger than we were on that eventful morning when the booming cannons around Sumter's battlements aroused the nation to the dread carnival of civil war? Have our fields been outilled? Has trade languished? Has the number of laborers been lessened? Are our cities impoverished? Has the land been depopulated? Has famine or pestilence walked forth? Let our crowded cities, well filled barns, teeming harvests, our splendid commerce, the life and energy that marks every branch of productive industry and that glows and pulsates in every artery of successful trade answer.

Second—As a second ground of thankfulness let us consider the special providential deliverances granted to us as a people during the war. Had our enemies been permitted to push upon the very verge of ruin—time and again have insolent foe almost laid bloody hands upon the very altar of freedom—time and again has the hand of God interposed and delivered us from the consequences of our own indifference, ignorance, or timidity.

Third—As a third ground of thankfulness, consider the great measure of success, that with which God has been pleased to crown the efforts of the Government to subdue the rebellion. The war has been pronounced a failure, and yet what has been the result? Our country is wrested from the grasp of the foe. The Mississippi is open to our commerce, one of our great armies is careering almost unopposed through the very heart of the rebellion, and another is holds with unrelenting hand almost all the avenues of ingress and egress to and from their beleaguered capital.

And this not by no means least, among God's mercies to us is the fact that, in the midst of such a war, we have held one of the most peaceful national elections that ever swept over our country—thus proving the stability of our institutions, and showing to the world that, under all circumstances, we are capable of self-government.

Now, my brethren, called, blessed be God, to walk by faith. Already does the ruddy light that glows upon the hill-tops tell us of the rising of the sun of peace. Already has the cry of freedom broken the shackles of the enslaved in more States than one. Already do we hear the first notes of the loud anthem which will roll along every valley, and echo forward from every mountain top of the land from the lakes in the North to the gulf in the South; from the Atlantic on the East to the Pacific on the West, when Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.

Are we not, then, as a people, bound to fear the Lord and serve him in truth, with all our hearts, inasmuch as he has done such great things for us;

The Banners of a Free People Set Up in the Name of Their God.

Sermon preached in the First Presbyterian Church, before the congregations of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches. by Rev. Herrick Johnson.

TEXT.—"We will rejoice in thy salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banners."—Psalm XX.: 5.

Luther calls this Psalm "a battle cry." It was for the use of the church in time of war, and fitly embodied the sentiment of a Christian nation invoking God's aid in battle.

What is this salvation for which we thank God to-day? Not the mere success of a party, nor yet the gain of a battle. Events are important, but not all important. We look for a vital thing. If we get at these and grasp them we shall have truer appreciation of the crisis, and be helped to a heartier thanksgiving. In order to this, our thoughts must go back beyond the year just closed. We have followed a brief review of our history as a nation, and the successive steps which led to the rebellion. The question, then, is to be asked and answered for us, after these manifestations are years of tears, of weariness, and of blood, we can never despair, but looking upwards with a childish faith, peace and joy are to believe that God will shower us light, bring it out of darkness for us, and order all things well. That is just the result which the true discriminating faith delivers to-day, and 'tis this discovery wherewith our hearts are gladdened at this thanksgiving hour. Scarcely four years ago a cloud was seen rising in the Southern sky; black and lowering, dark and threatening it dropped its first thunderbolt of treason upon the walls of Sumter. Soon the heavens became enshrouded in the spreading gloom, and the lightnings, the thunderings, the wailings and the groanings, the strugglings and fightings, told us that war was again upon us, and that a fourth "time must the nation girt and embrace herself for the bloody struggle"—bloody? ay, far beyond the largest calculations, sanguinary in the extreme, our former storms were but quiet winds compared with this; our former darkness, gloom and sorrow but light and joy when compared with this; for here the horrid form of civil strife is recognized, all gory and dripping with fraternal blood and brother-like—tearing up, with its black and hell-filled hand, domestic peace and civil happiness, digging graves beside the hearth-stone, and filling them with bright-eyed boys and gray haired men—blotting out the Creator's image with foul-stained infamy and sealing in an hour the destiny of millions, riveting the shackles of worldly impotency upon haggard subjects, grovelling, bent and broken, as they are manacled, the victims of a helpless wretchedness—making wild maniacs of loveliness—turning imploringly to the veterans elements for consolation and for comfort—bursting eyeballs with the wild agony of despair—dashing the cup of human weal from feeling lips—killing hundreds with the reckless fever of solitude—leaving them to death with the merciless fires of a quenchless excitement—bloated with its bloody debaucheries, drunk with that which it has sucked from the veins of thousands. Fiends, stalk treason through our land to-day, as by its influence it darkens us with clouds of sorrows and fills us with weepings and with woes! Of us such a time and such a reign, after what has has been learned in the past, ought we not to lift our eyes from the mangled, bleeding forms, and cold, stiff, corpses strewing our battle-fields—ought we not to raise our eyes from this Aceldama to the horizon, to see if there is any light, any ray of comfort breaking through the noisy storm and angry fighting clouds. "Watchman! watchman! what of the night?" replies the Christian, "for in God alone we have our trust; he is our help and shield, our present help in times of trouble and distress." Do we not look at the signs of the times and see the position we now occupy, one is the careless man who is wrapped up in his own selfishness, unmindful of his duty either to his God or country. The other is the fanatic, the man who sees nothing but ruin and universal desolation in the future,—forgetting there is an Almighty hand, guiding our national ship on to her haven, and who, when he has performed his sons, they cry out—"All those things are against us, when from the infinite stand-point of God Almighty, they may be all for us; for we can only see a little part of the whole from the beginning, and the result even before the cause is developed; that whilst His way is in the sea, His path is in great waters, and His footsteps are unperceived."

"Behind a frowning providence
Doth hide a smiling face."

God has been in this struggle, and has displayed His peculiar providence. He has tinged the dark cloud with many a silver lining, and allowed the goodness and tenderness to mingle with the clash of resounding arms and the deafening roar of conflicting elements.

Even to-day, while the ground trembles beneath the tread of our armies, while the tocsin of war sounds along our beautiful valleys and flowered prairies; while the blood of brave men crimson the soil of Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee, while the air is rent with grief and memory still bleed, we can look up to God and "rejoice in His salvation." Look at some of the reasons we have to-day of rejoicing in His salvation:

First—We have reason to be thankful for his rich harvests. For nearly six thousand years, the earth has been responding to the ever increasing wants of man, and finally, by yielding her rich stores of material good, especially in this land, has Providence been mindful of the people. The fears that our harvests would fail and that famine would be upon us, have been both groundless. Our people at home, our brave soldiers on land and sea, our prisoners of war have all been amply fed and clothed, and their have been fewer paupers to-day than ever before in the last twenty years of our history.

Second—We can rejoice in God's salvation from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday."

Seasons of darkness and death have oftimes swept over our fair country, carrying thousands to the cold grave. Years have been enterlaced that the city at New Orleans and other of the southern coast would become a prey in the sultry summer months, to that destructive epidemic, yellow fever. The South even boasted that the destroyer would help them thin the ranks of our heroic soldiers, but God has been better than the hopes of the rebels, or the fears of the North. Never was the Valley of the Mississippi more exempt from fevers than the past two years, and our armies have not been trammelled by this foe to human life. It is true that cities have been called to mourn because of the many brave hearts smitten by this terrible war, but the pestilence has been stayed. God has opened one vial and closed another. Our cities have not for many years been so free from epidemics.

Third—We have been saved from the immediate ravages of war.

One of our God's favor toward the loyal North is that no *free* State has been laid waste with war with the exception of the Keystone border, whilst every slave State has been drenched with blood. Virginia, the "home of Presidents" and the pride of Southern hearts, has been drenched with human blood from her western mountains to her eastern shore, every State in rebellion has wept tears of blood, and the crimson tide has moistened Southern soil from Virginia to Florida. On the other hand prosperity smiles upon the North, our populous cities teem with busy, cheerful and properous citizens, and all through the loyal States unparalelled prosperity smiles upon the people.

Fourth—We rejoice in the progress of Freedom, during the war, and especially the past year.

Our nation is making history more rapidly than the world before, and has turned the dial plate of liberty, within the last four years, further onward than Europe has done for centuries past. Our nation slept until roused by the shot fired at Fort Sumter's heights, and then, in a moment, recovered its manhood. That manhood was doubted by some, and laughed at by Europe, but to-day it stands in the estimation of the world as Jupiter Olympus steel! Light that shows how we shall conquer, light that gives us things to urge us to the fray, light the harbinger of peaceful days—the smiling face of Him who reigns and rules and helps, and saves!

And again I hear the fiat leave the throne reaching out from the seventh heaven, again I hear God say, "Let there be light!" and light appears. Do you ask me where I find it? I see it lying in its encouraging loveliness in the farmer's broad acres, on the grain-stalks, standing thick and heavy in the valley of our beloved country. The nation has risen up in her majesty and endorsed the emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, and spoken between the lines of that act against oppression. Freedom is moving onward. Missouri has caught the sound of the clarion, and echoes it to Maryland. West Virginia is disenthralled, and Tennessee groans to be free. Thus God has led us on, by paths we knew not, to a nobler manhood and more glorious destiny.

Fifth—We rejoice in the harmony pervading the loyal North.

How groundless our fears—how disappointed our enemies—the political convulsions and upheavings of the country have not hastened to destroy us; but God spoke through to the people on the 8th day of the present month, to the stormy billows, and immediately there was a great calm on the face of the deep. The fears of our citizens have lost their anxious fears, and the Church of the living Redeemer, to-day, thanks God and takes courage; croakers have almost entirely gone into the crawling, and into their winter's hiding places, whipped and mortified; Jefferson Davis and his rebel constituents stand dismayed and disheartened, and our loyal hearts are one thing on, shouting the "Battly cry of Freedom!"

6. We can rejoice in the prosperity of the Church of Christ.

It is time—she has lost some of her bravest leaders. It is time—the Church has contributed more to the prosecution of the war than the outside world, both in men and means, in material and spiritual comforts. Yet she has not forgotten her duty to herself. Every interest of the Church has been respected, and distinguished benevolence is one of the brightest stars that has been discovered by this war. Our home and foreign missions are better sustained; our ministers are more cheerfully supported, and our Church literature is more fully endorsed now than ever before in the history of the Church in this country.

For all these evidences of God's salvation we would rejoice most devoutly and heartily, and to-day raise our banners, not in the name of Abrahamic Lincoln, not in the name of the heroic Grant, Sherman, or Sheridan, but in the name of our God, and stand by the old flag more firmly and zealously than ever before, until the proclamation of amnesty shall be heard throughout the land as from its first pure, and then peaceable so we want our nation purged and purified of all rebellion and slavery, and then God will send peace.

Already the morning dawneth—the child of the sun is the standard-bearer of the nation—light is emitting its rays athwart the gloom, and the morning star of our Liberties has risen in the Chesapeake, the Rio Grande, and the Gulf. It flashes from the myriad guns of the Potomac. It flys to us from the glittering bayonets of the Cumberland, and here it is in the valley of the Shenandoah valley and baptizes Sheridan with his gallant ranks, "benefactors, heroes and conquerors." Turn your eye where you will to-day, and it is light, light, light, with hope of blessing, and of prospective peace—not a dishonorable one—but one that will bring every star back to its setting of blue—every stripe to its original position, and God grant it may be a compromise, but by repentance, submission, and the eternal extinction of every form and phase of disloyalty. And this light gets even stronger and clearer as we look toward the National Capital in the results of the last election. It discovers to us, not the triumph of any particular party, or the changing of any special policy, but it tells us, with a voice because triumphing over oppression. Freedom, God's angel guarding the Administration. Justice and Truth, God's attributes, subjugating the false and false God. It has dispersed the ship of state righting herself before the storm, running up to her mast-head—"God, Truth, and Union," having a strong, wise, honest and experienced helmsman, taking God for her pilot, His Truth for her chart, she rides proudly and majestically the dark and tempestuous waves of destiny, and with her living freight, staunch and firm in every rib and plank, showing to all nations that the vessel God builds He builds well—that she can never be wrecked, and that the storm, which formed her knows her power, her strength, and her capacity. He will guide her through the troubled sea and bring her out to the peaceful ocean. Yes, though her sails may be rent and riddled, and torn—though her masts may be shot away—though her decks may be made slippery with the fearful gore—God will "show her light." He will wash her with his love, strengthen her masts, renew her sails, give her new rigging, and send her forth again on the sea of nations, to sail over her glorious mission, for freedom and truth, in the sunlight of His smile, filled with the breathings of His Spirit! And now, since the 8th day of the present month, to the utmost bounds of our country, the clouds of our self-respect, and the wholesome fear of all foreign powers—in the blessings of wealth, harvest and pecuniary—in our spirit and courage, in the strength of our internal police, in our mammoth army, and large and well-furnished navy, in the Government which subsisted not only made the subsequent darkness the more intense—a recoil of the enginery of opposition, only to drive a more forcible force against their religious, social and spiritual liberties, but the raised and oppressed, annoyed by unkind influences and harsh and unsympathetic measures, truly "walk in darkness and have no light," and the life and energy that marks every branch of productive industry and that glows and pulsates in every artery of successful trade answer.

Second—As a second ground of thankfulness let us consider the special providential deliverances granted to us as a people during the war. And again and again have we been upon the very verge of ruin—time and again have insolent foe almost laid bloody hands upon the very altar of freedom—time and again has the hand of God interposed and delivered us from the consequences of our own indifference, ignorance, or timidity.

Third—As a third ground of thankfulness, consider the great measure of success, that with which God has been pleased to crown the efforts of the Government to subdue the rebellion. The war has been pronounced a failure, and yet what has been the result? Our country is wrested from the grasp of the foe. The Mississippi is open to our commerce, one of our great armies is careering almost unopposed through the very heart of the rebellion, and another holds with unrelenting hand almost all the avenues of ingress and egress to and from their beleaguered capital.

And this not by no means least, among God's mercies to us is the fact that, in the midst of such a war, we have held one of the most peaceful national elections that ever swept over our country—thus proving the stability of our institutions, and showing to the world that, under all circumstances, we are capable of self-government.

Now, my brethren, called, blessed be God, to walk by faith. Already does the ruddy light that glows upon the hill-tops tell us of the rising of the sun of peace. Already has the cry of freedom broken the shackles of the enslaved in more States than one. Already do we hear the first notes of the loud anthem which will roll along every valley, and echo forward from every mountain top of the land from the lakes in the North to the gulf in the South; from the Atlantic on the East to the Pacific on the West, when Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.

Are we not, then, as a people, bound to fear the Lord and serve him in truth, with all our hearts, inasmuch as he has done such great things for us;

The Banners of a Free People Set Up in the Name of Their God.

Sermon preached in the First Presbyterian Church, before the congregations of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches. by Rev. Herrick Johnson.

TEXT.—"We will rejoice in thy salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banners."—Psalm XX.: 5.

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What is this salvation for which we thank God to-day? Not the mere success of a party, nor yet the gain of a battle. Events are important, but not all important. We look for a vital thing. If we get at these and grasp them we shall have truer appreciation of the crisis, and be helped to a heartier thanksgiving. In order to this, our thoughts must go back beyond the year just closed. We have followed a brief review of our history as a nation, and the successive steps which led to the rebellion. The question, then, is to be asked and answered for us, after these manifestations are years of tears, of weariness, and of blood, we can never despair, but looking upwards with a childish faith, peace and joy are to believe that God will shower us light, bring it out of darkness for us, and order all things well. That is just the result which the true discriminating faith delivers to-day, and 'tis this discovery wherewith our hearts are gladdened at this thanksgiving hour. Scarcely four years ago a cloud was seen rising in the Southern sky; black and lowering, dark and threatening it dropped its first thunderbolt of treason upon the walls of Sumter. Soon the heavens became enshrouded in the spreading gloom, and the lightnings, the thunderings, the wailings and the groanings, the strugglings and fightings, told us that war was again upon us, and that a fourth "time must the nation girt and embrace herself for the bloody struggle"—bloody? ay, far beyond the largest calculations, sanguinary in the extreme, our former storms were but quiet winds compared with this; our former darkness, gloom and sorrow but light and joy when compared with this; for here the horrid form of civil strife is recognized, all gory and dripping with fraternal blood and brother-like—tearing up, with its black and hell-filled hand, domestic peace and civil happiness, digging graves beside the hearth-stone, and filling them with bright-eyed boys and gray haired men—blotting out the Creator's image with foul-stained

All Goes Well.

A Sermon preached in the Second Methodist Church, by Rev. J. D. Herr.

TEXT.—"We will rejoice in thy salvation and in the name of our God we will set up our banners."—Psalm XX. 5.

The voice of the Chief Magistrate of these United States has again called together the Christian citizens to present publicly to the Great Author of all life, thanksgiving for his kindness and mercies with which He has crowned our armies and fleets.

IV. We should be thankful for the war itself. It has increased the intelligence of the people in questions of government which we have to read more eagerly than ever before, and intelligence follows the press. It has settled the question of the abolition of slavery. The sword of the warrior has done its work which the wisdom of men tried in vain to unloose. It is another illustration of the truth that God brings about great reforms by political convulsions and terrible suffering. The other lie that the man who sees nothing but ruin and universal desolation in the future,—forgetting there is an Almighty hand, guiding our national ship on to her haven but—as the Apostle Paul declared to the Apostle Paul: "And this word, yet once more, signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken as of things that are made, that the things which cannot be shaken may remain." Let us remember that everything can be carried on in the fiery furnace. Let us rejoice that the devil cometh out, even if he cometh on with tearing. Let us rejoice in the shaking, as future things which cannot be shaken shall remain. Let us be thankful for the war, for the sword and the rifle are God's plows for upturning the fallow ground where he can sow in the new and the new broad-cast, the seed of the Gospel of peace.

V. We should be thankful that God has so wonderfully spared our congregation from the ravages of war. Our dear members connected directly or indirectly with us, only two have laid down their lives, and only four have suffered from wounds. We do well to weep with those who weep, but we should rejoice that God has not oftener called us to discharge this Christian duty.

Such are some of the reasons, and they are sufficient reasons, why our countenances should not be sad, even if our country, the place of our father's and brother's and son's sepulchres, lieth waste.

Our Conflict in the Light of History.

Sermon delivered in Grace German Reformed Church, by Rev. J. H. Wagner.

TEXT.—Offer unto God thanksgivings, and pay thy vows unto the Most High, &c.—Psalm L. 14, 15.

The speaker, without any introduction, took up the consideration of the first point; that it is the office of the church to offer thanksgivings unto the Lord for National blessings. After briefly illustrating this point, the speaker said: Is this not proper that thanksgiving for such blessings should be offered in the church? For what have we to be thankful? Only that we are subjection to "the powers that be?" Do not the Holy Scriptures enforce this duty, and the Bible, you know, is the rule of faith to the Christian Church. Then they entirely misunderstand her duties who say that the church has nothing to do with National affairs.

Is it not the duty of the church to teach the whole counsel of God? Surely so. Then the ministry are not only to preach repentance and faith in Christ; not only love to God, love to Christ, and love to fellow creatures, but they are also to enforce the necessity of obedience to our government. What does Christ her Divine Master do? Does He not teach the same truth? Then is His church, His own mystical body to discard this same duty?

Again beloved, what is the State? Is it only an aggregation of people collected to secure their temporal interests, while God has nothing to do with it? Then is the whole revelation of God's power and wisdom in time. He is "the power behind the throne." It is by His mighty hand that new epochs and periods take their place alongside of happened events. He rules history.

But, beloved, why are we to praise and thank God? It is because our worthy President, the Governor of this Commonwealth, and you, my hearers, as well as all christians, acknowledge the great truth that God rules in history.

No christian mind, no one under the influence of christianity can contradict this proposition who has any faith in the being of God, "since the being of God carries with it, necessarily the idea of His providence, and His providence is necessarily manifested in all things."

God uses man for the carrying out of His wonderful designs. Man is a secondary cause of events. He is a dependent cause. In nature, God works His power through blind laws, His power being present in them. In history, He evolves His power and wisdom through living, personal beings. He does this, too, in a living way. He treats men as a machine, but as a free moral agent. That secondary and dependent causes do come in between the will of God and its full actualization as brought about by His providence is known to us by our knowledge. The Bible declares this truth; history confirms it. And such intervening agencies do no violence to the doctrine of providence. For He makes the wrath of man to praise Him. The actions of men subserve His great designs. The speaker referred to the Jewish race through its leading vicissitudes.

How have you been studying the Scriptures? Why? Do you fail to reflect, that all history is but a continual, living, commentary upon the Word of God? No God in History! How do you read the Scriptures? Do you have a personal, towards which history for many centuries has been pressing. The very idea of Liberty has filled with inspirations the hearts of many who, speak of it as a principle of the past. The past has been sheltered and at peace in our dwellings. Shall we forget them in their distress? Shall we not in the ability which God has given us minister to their needs? Shall we in any grudging liberality impart of our stores to ease their pains and to heal their sickness, to restore them to a condition in which they may look back on the past with pride? Shall we say by our not made in the defense of an unthankful people? "Be merciful after thy power; if thou hast much, give plenteously; if thou hast little, do thy diligence gladly of that little." Think, Oh, gratefully think how good the God of Providence has been to you.

In the bestowments of this day and for the issues that are to come, we should say Thy name, give expression to the prayer, "Hallowed be Thy name."

God is on Our Side.

Sermon in the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, by Rev. Charles A. Dickey.

TEXT.—"The Lord hath made bare His holy arm in the eyes of all the Nations."—Isaiah LII:10.

The figure of this text is strikingly sublime and expressive. No language could better convey to the mind the idea of omnipotent, overwhelming, irresistable power. The arm of God is frequently used in scripture as the emblem of His power. He is represented as having led His people out of Egypt with a mighty hand and a stretched out arm. God said to Job, "Hast thou an arm like God?"

The figure of the text is taken from the custom of combatants who bare the arm that it may have an untrammelled swing, and with more certainty and precision execute their will.

This is our Nation's Thanksgiving day though burthened with all the calamities of civil war; though trembling beneath the load of opposing armies; though shrouded by clouds of judgment and smoke of battle; though the mourners and the maimed go about our streets, yet the Nation is exhorted to thanksgiving. It has assembled in its sanctuaries before the Lord. Thank God! For what? says the "profane Esau," who would sell his birthright of liberty for a mess of pottage; for what say the Christian patriots, the unbelieving ones who think it would be better to go back and die among the fleshpots of Egypt than to press on through the wilderness to the "Promised Land?" God forbid! Not for what the timid, faint-hearted grumblers in the land, who see nothing in our mighty conflict but a useless waste of treasure and a lamentable loss of life; for what say the God defying ones, who, protected by the nation have plotted its destruction; who have attempted to assassinate Liberty in her own temple; who for selfish ends, and for political ends, have given themselves ready to barter away the priceless liberties of a free people, ever ready to find fault with and hinder in every possible way the interests of the nation. It is worth making every sacrifice and bearing patiently every burden, in the hope of preserving national existence, of perpetuating national institutions, of delivering a free nation from anarchy and ruin, a free people from the yoke of tyranny, and a race that should be free, that God made free, from unjust and cruel oppression. It is true, though much to be regretted, that there is this day much to be said in the nation's song of triumph to-day; all will not sing "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory"—"The Lord hath made bare his arm in the eyes of all the nations." But rejoice we that the large majority, loyal, patriotic hearts will pour out their fullness to swell the triumphant anthem loud enough to drown the discord of the nation's thanksgiving song. This day, then, ought to be a great and memorable day in our nation's history; a day in which the nation shall actually come to the altar of the nation's God, and with one heart and one voice, with gratitude for signal victory and deliverance, lay upon it it's best, first fruits as an offering of thanksgiving. God has made bare his holy arm for us in the eyes of all the nations, and will we not show a gazing world a grateful nation pouring out thanksgiving from a full and honest heart, and honoring God with our substance?

Some seem to regard our present condition simply as an evidence of national strength—they seem to think that our great resources, our military leaders and the number and valor of our troops have brought deliverance, and that giving thanks to God is a mere formality—a mere act of politeness which is due to the Author of the Creator. But while I rejoice in the good hope that we have at the head of national affairs, civil and military—men whose hearts are loyal, and whose abilities are adequate to the work, I rests upon the assurance, which I think I have, that these are God's chosen instruments, that He has raised them up by direct providences, that He directed them, put into their minds and wisdom enough to embrace them. And who can lead men, lead because they have merit, and merit is the tool that God gives a man with which to do his work. We see as far wrong when we trust God without means as when we trust means without God. * * * There is a growing conviction in the nation that God is leading us by mysterious providences; that he is, by this fearful war, accomplishing vast and wonderful purposes, not only for us, but for the world; that he is moulding for us a destiny which will give us the chief seat in the council of nations. One of the best evidences, to me, that the nation is getting into the hands of God men generally seem so possessed with the idea that God's hand is in this matter.

I was particularly impressed with this idea during the recent Presidential campaign. A sort of religious solemnity seemed to characterize the mass meetings of the loyal citizens. Men seemed to feel their own insufficiency; they seemed

think that *one day's voting* would decide it all.

What God has done for us has been done "in the eyes of all the nations." Since this war began, other nations have been standing on tip toe, intently gazing. Our foreign relations have been necessarily complicated. Sometimes war with other Powers seemed inevitable. But God has educated the nations for this crisis in the world's history. He has wisely conducted our foreign affairs, and to-day, though surprised, we are rejoiced to find ourselves at peace with sister nations. It is because "the Lord hath made bare his arm in the eyes of all the nations."

Duties of a Day of Thanksgiving.

Sermon preached in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, by Rev. ELLIOT E. SWIFT.

TEXT.—Oh, that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works, to the children of men.—Psalm cvii—31.

There are some portions of Scripture in the construction of which we discover a high regard to method. This poetic effusion was designed to commemorate God's goodness to various classes of persons. At the close of each of its paragraphs the writer exclaims, Oh, that men, &c. Though it is only of ordinary length, our text is the fourth instance in which these words occur in the course of this psalm.

During the last four years we have been in the midst of a calamity as terrible as any with which God ever visits a people. There are some who regard this dark impending cloud as a sufficient reason for abstaining from this observance altogether. But if mercy has been mingled with severity, may we not thank the Lord for it? When we "behold the goodness and severity of God," we cannot help exclaiming, "He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities." We shall consider:

I. Some instances of God's Providential goodness to us as a nation, in the midst of this war.

First—He has inspired our soldiers with courage and fortitude in the day of battle. By their repeated and brilliant victories, much territory has been reclaimed from the power of armed rebellion. The lines which now separate hostile forces, extend far down into the very center of regions in insurrection.

Second—He has caused health to prevail throughout all our land. We had much reason to apprehend the most terrible results, when thousands of unacclimated soldiers had penetrated into the distant South, and when it was published that here and there in South-ern ports, that direful scourge of tropical regions was beginning to prevail.

Third—He has afforded us a bountiful supply of vegetable products. Bread is not often called, in common speech, "the sinews of war;" and yet it has much to do with the muscle and nerve by which our victories are won.

Fourth—He has discovered to us secret combinations of wicked men in the North. How calculated to appal, when depots filled with arms are revealed, when constitutions and laws are produced, and when arrested leaders confess their plots.

Fifth—He has unexpectedly secured for us great unanimity among the people as to the future policy of the Government. The people have recently been speaking. Their voices have come to us from hillside, mountain-top, and deep ravine. They have said that the authority of the Government must and shall be maintained.

II.—Some of the duties appropriate to the return of a day of Thanksgiving.

First—We should devote a portion of it to reflection on our personal, social, and national mercies. It is one of the serious faults of our times that no opportunity is given to men to think. And yet how can we form a proper estimate of our obligations to God without reflection? The complaint of God is, "My people doth not consider."

Second—We should unite in the public worship of the sanctuary. Without these joyful religious convocations, the day would soon degenerate into a season of civil and social relaxation. The true child of God will not allow sumptuous preparations at home to interfere with this duty.

Third—We should endeavor to cultivate social and spiritual feelings by means of Christian intercourse. The soul oppressed with sadness will seek seclusion, but when gladness reigns there will be a flowing together of sympathetic souls. If the little social gatherings, to which the day invites, were only sanctified by grace, they would become a powerful means of spiritual good.

Fourth—We should unite in vocal thanksgiving. Our Heavenly Father does not disdain the effort of the single worshiper. But if "he loves the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob," may we not infer that He more delights in the full, majestic expression of the whole church's praise.

Fifth—We should devise liberal things for the cause of humanity and religion. "As we have opportunity we should do good to all men, especially to them who are of the household of faith." The language of the thankful soul is, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits?" God's manifold mercies have a tendency to relax the selfish grasp of the sinner's hold upon the world. As ye have freely received, so freely give.

The Hand of God in Our Successes.

Sermon preached in the Second United Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, Pittsburgh By Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY, D. D.

TEXT.—I will sing of mercy and judgment. Unto Thee, O Lord, will I sing.—Psalm ci-1.

The object of the speaker in this discourse was

First—To review our national affairs—civil, military and ecclesiastical. To bring to remembrance our successes and reverses in the field, in the halls of legislation, in our political canvasses in the different States, and the revolutions in the different ecclesiastical bodies in the land for the last four years.

Second, To trace the hand of God in all these successes and reverses, and show how they have all been overruled by God, (especially the late great national civil revolution, the greatest the world has ever witnessed, not only effected without bloodshed, when much bloodshed was anticipated; but in greater peace, and then, more generally and harmoniously acquiesced in, than almost any that has preceded it in the nation, for the benefit of the nation and of His church.

Third. We ought to "give thanks to God" with our whole hearts for all these—His mercies and judgments—for to Him alone are we indebted for success, and to Him should we trace all our reverses. He alone can sanctify these mercies and judgments to our spiritual improvement as individuals, and enable us to improve them as a nation.

Fourth—It becomes us to remember the goodness of God to us, in mercy and judgment, as persons, as families, and as a congregation, and as we do so we shall all be constrained to say with the psalmist, "I will sing of mercy and judgment; to thee, O Lord, will I sing."

It becomes us especially to day, in recounting the goodness of the Lord, to remember those who have not been so mercifully dealt with as ourselves—to contribute of our abundance to the needy, to the comfort of our brave boys in the army, to the maimed and wounded and sick in the camps and hospitals. The Christian Commission which has done so much for these in the past, and commended itself to you on so many occasions as the almoners of your bounty, ask you to remember them again: and by order of the session a collection will now be taken in their behalf.

Why We Should Give Thanks and Praise.

Sermon preached in the United Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, by Rev. WM. M. COLEMAN.

TEXT—"O, give thanks unto the God of heaven."—Psalm CXXXVI: 26.

By the recommendation of the Chief Magistrate of this nation, we are assembled here today to give thanks unto the God of heaven for his immutable mercies towards us as a nation during the past year. Some, perhaps, may think that our national mercies are few, and in their thoughtlessness and ingratitude may ask, "What is there at this time in our country for which to be thankful?"

We have much reason, as a nation, for thanking and praising God.

I.—Our national existence and preservation is one reason for thanking and praising God.

II.—The results of the recent election, or rather the great facts therein attained and thereby signified, is another reason for giving thanks unto God.

On the 8th of this month the greatest victory of the age was achieved by the American people for Right, Truth and Liberty, as well as our national cause. The people of the United States were called upon on that day to decide the question of Right against Wrong, Truth against Error, Liberty against Slavery, and whether this nation should be preserved at all hazards and cost in its unity, and, if so, whether it should be in all time to come a kingdom of slaves or a nation of freemen—or, as it is in the song:

"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

And overwhelmingly did they respond—nobly and triumphantly have they decided. A majority of nearly half a million of votes were cast for the latter. What a great and glorious result!

By it the loyal people of the land have declared that treason against good government and rebellion against lawful authority is a sin not to be met by compromise and concession, not by liberal propositions and a "cessation of hostilities" for a single moment, but as a foe to be crushed and a crime to be punished. By it they have declared that having put their hands to the plow, they must not look back—that war with all its horrors and sorrows, sacrifices and sufferings, desolations and deaths, must be presented till each Sumter's dishonored flag shall not only be avenged, but made again to float upon every fort, vessel, house and lot of ground belonging to this nation—that it must be prosecuted till traitors are taught obedience, brought to submission, and, if needs be, made to lick the dust—till the Confederacy passes away and is but a tale of yesterday. By it they have declared that slavery, which robs man of all his God-given and inalienable rights, that grants not the right of choice nor rewards him for his toil—that subjugates his moral nature—that despoils him of the image of manhood and degrades him to brutehood—makes him a chattel, a thing, a horse, a cow or a dog, and which is the cause of all our national troubles, must be abandoned, abolished, cut up root and branch, and be beneforth and forever. By it they have declared that this nation, with its mild and benefiect laws, its free institutions, liberties and independence, gained and established by the sufferings and sacrifices, sealed and sanctioned by the blood and life of patriotic and heroic ancestors, must and shall be preserved. In it the cause of Right, Truth, Liberty, Humanity and Religion have triumphed gloriously, and by it the people have declared their willingness to encounter greater dangers, endure further sufferings, and make yet greater sacrifices in their defense and on their behalf. By it our national cause has achieved a victory (in the judgment of those whose position and qualifications enable them to judge) far more important and decided than a triumph of arms. By it our brave and gallant soldiers will be encouraged, revived, strengthened, and their country's foes discouraged, and convinced, as they have never been before, that they need expect no encouragement, at least so far as the loyal North is concerned, to hold on in their work of conspiracy and murder, and that they shall never be rewarded for their villainy by liberal propositions and a cessation of hostilities, but on the contrary, that it is our determination to put forth every effort and strain every nerve to bring them either to "subjugation or annihilation."

By the result of the recent election we have been blessed too with a good President for four years more, for which we ought to be very thankful. Believing him to be what his friends say, and his unprejudiced enemies do not deny—a good, honest man—one who acts in fear of God, and under a deep sense of his accountability to him. I, for one, rejoice at his re-election to his present position, and for the reason contained in Proverbs, 29th chapter and 2d verse of Proverbs, "When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth frule, the people mourn." In connection with the election of Lincoln and Johnson there is a truth worthy of our notice and our gratitude. In choosing them for our rulers, the American people have thereby declared the lofty, mighty, Heaven-born truth that birth and station, considered simply in themselves, are nothing—but that personal worth and true merit are everything; that they do not judge men by their external circumstances, but "make the man the standard of the man." They have told the world that they honor, love and will reward, with the highest office in the land, those who are good, honest, patriotic, regardless of their birth, station or former calling in life. They have told the world that Lincoln and Johnson, though they have no royal blood running through their veins—no worldly wealth, power, splendor to recommend them—that though one of them used to split rails, and the other make peoples' clothes—yet, on account of their personal worth and true merit, are the right fit, but deserve to rule over them—to occupy the office of President and Vice President of the United States. In doing this, the American people have done what no other nation on earth have ever done or could do. For this one thing, if for nothing else, we ought to love our country and thank God.

III. The increased humility, prayerfulness and liberality of the people is a third reason for giving thanks unto God.

IV. The checked progress made in the great work of suppressing the rebellion, and the bright prospects of an early peace, is a fourth reason for thanking God.

V. The various agencies that are at work for the soldiers' and sailors' bodily comfort and spiritual good is the fifth reason for giving thanks unto God.

DIED:

REED—On Thursday, November 24th, RICHARD F. REED, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 53 Market street, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

PURE INODOROUS GLYCERINE

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. R. LANSING, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 10½; evening at 7½ o'clock, at NEVILLE HALL, corner Fourth and Liberty streets. Sunday School at 12½ p. m. The morrow evening preaching by Rev A. BASSERMAN.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching every Sabbath by the pastor, Rev. S. Washington, at the Church, Grant street near the corner of Sixth, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The public are respectfully invited to attend. au27-3m-eve

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF A century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. In price it is only fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being compounded on the principle that perparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a more natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
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FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au12-6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—
ONE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE,
6 inch cylinder, in running order. Apply to
RIBBECK & BRO.,
no26-3t cor. Harrison and Pike sts., 9th Ward.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, November 23th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Coupons due December 1st, prox., on the two years' 7 3-10 cent. Treasury notes, bearing Treasury Notes, will be redeemed at this office.

Coupons of these notes will not be redeemed unless separated from the original notes to which they belong. You will be governed accordingly. C. W. BATCHELOR, Depository.
no26-6t

RITCHIE OIL CO. STOCK.
Subscribers to the Capital Stock of the RITCHIE OIL CO. are requested to call at WADE HAMPTON'S office, corner of Penn and Cherry streets, and pay up their subscription to the above Stock, this day.
All stock not paid for will be liable to forfeiture.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 1 to 3 p. m.
no26 1t W. W. CLANEY, Sec'y and Treasurer

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OIL LANDS ON DUCK CREEK,
Enough to form a good Stock Company on—and will drill four wells, 600 to 80 feet deep, and take my pay from the first oil obtained. Arrangements with a few parties that wish to form companies can be made on the best terms, by calling immediately on
J. C. TILTON
no26 48 Rand street.

ALLEGHENY GYMNASIUM.
All persons interested in the re organization of the
ALLEGHENY GYMNASIUM,
are requested to attend a meeting for that purpose on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Gymnasium no26 1t

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BOUQUETS
from McKAIN'S Green House will be furnished daily at the Jewelry Store of Messrs. J. B. McFADDEN & CO., No. 98 Market street.
Special orders for Balls or other parties left at the above store, by 2 o'clock, p. m., the day before wanted, will receive prompt attention. no26-3t

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About eleven acres, with a small grove of forrest trees, surrounded by broad avenues, situated between the Greensburgh turnpike and the Pennsylvania Railroad, within A FEW MINUTES WALK of Millvale Station, on the farm of Mrs. Harriet Winebiddle, near East Liberty. It is one of the most eligible lots for a country residence in the county. Also, other sites containing from two to four acres, equally fine. Enquire on the premises, or of Dr. A. H. KROSS.
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Mail Train	12:35 a. m.
Elmira Express Train	2:30 a. m.
Williamsport Accommodation	1:45 p. m.

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INSURANCE.

1864.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums received from November 1st, 1863, to October 31st, 1864.

On Marine and Inland risks	$424,847 90
On Fire risks	138,687 18
	$563,705 08
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1863	234,472 42
	797,177 50
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1863 to October 31, 1864.	
On Marine and Inland risks	$416,364 73
On Fire risks	120,356 75
	$536,821 48
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.	75,823 56
	$612,244 14
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above.	
Marine and Inland Navigation	
losses	$214,291 82
Fire losses	49,685 82
Return premiums	39,304 98
Re-Insurances	42,949 28
Agency charges	19,064 99
Advertising, printing, &c.	2,889 13
*Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c., &c.	11,386 37
Expenses, salaries, rent, &c.	14,089 00
	$394,061 22
	228,582 86

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividends and Profits.

Assets of the Company, Nov. 1, 1864.

$160,000 United States Five per cent. loan, 1871	$160,000 00
111,006 United states Six per cent. loan, 1881	118,216 00
75,000 United States six per cent. loan, 5-20's	75,562 50
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Five per cent. loan	86,685 00
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. loan	55,240 00
122,050 City of Philadelphia Six per cent. loan	122,820 87
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage Six per cents	23,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad second mortgage six per cent. bonds	38,250 00
15,000 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,300 00
6,500 130 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	9,100 00
5,000 100 shares stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,050 00
50,000 United States treasury certificates of indebtedness	48,425 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five per cent. loan	12 000 00
128,700 Loans on bond and mortgage, amply secured	128,700 00
$966,250 Par. Cost $842,100 30 Market value,	$857,627 87
Real estate	95,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	118,230 43
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	28,793 25
Scrip and stock of sundry insurance and other companies, $4,263 00. Estimated value	2,280 00
Cash on deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days call	$100,000 00
Cash in banks	58,154 93
Cash in drawer	537 56
	$158,692 49
	$1,201,864 02

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, and six per cent interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of all State and local taxes.

They have also declared a scrip dividend of forty per cent. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1864, certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the scrip certificates of profits of the Company, for the year 1860, be redeemed in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

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Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863. H. KLEINMAN.

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SPENCER'S you will see the rush. So don't forget
SPENCER'S No. 254 PENN street. Remember
SPENCER warrants every operation perfectly satisfactory. So don't forget the place, No. 254 Penn street, No. 254 Penn street, No. 254 Penn street. oc24

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines.
WM. SUMNER & Co.,
se20 Agents, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL!
WILLIAM HENDERSON will appear as the wild and wayward COUNT BARTRAM.
A five act Tragedy by Rev. Dr. Maturin, three act Legendary Drama.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the good old tragedy, entitled the
SICILIAN BRIDE; or, THE CASTLE OF ST. ARDOBRAND.

Count Bertram	William Henderson,
Imogene	Annie Eberlie.
Dance	Miss Jennie.
Song	Le Petite Alice.
Dance	Miss Louise Sylvester,

To conclude with the CORSICAN BROTHERS.

M. Louis de Franchi,	McKee Rankin.
M. Pauline de Franchi,	

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.
Engagement for a few nights longer of
M'lle MARIETTA RAVEL,
The great Danseuse and Tight Rope Performer.
MASTER WINTER RAVEL. La Tour Terrifo, by the wonder. Ali Hassan.
The beautiful Star Sisters, FOWLER SISTERS. In some new and splendid Dances
THE BOQUET OF BEAUTY.
THE STAR COMEDIANS in a new Olio of Varieties.
First night of a new sensational drama, entitled
THE YANKEE TAR; or, THE CRUISE OF THE SEA BIRD.
Jimmy McGraw, an Irish Yankee.....Mr. G. R. Edeson.
Thanksgiving Day, (Thursday,) two grand performances. Afternoon at 2½—evening at 8 o'clock.

AT MASONIC HALL.
POSITIVELY FIVE DAYS ONLY,
COMMENCING
Tuesday Evening, Nov. 29.
LA RUE'S GREAT WAR SHOW,
The Wonderful Stratopetic on, or Walking Army,
[FROM TREMONT THEATRE, BOSTON.]
The most thrilling of all modern miracles, embracing an astounding combination of 50 or 60 Moving and Acting Figures and Models of Men, Horses, Animals, Ships, &c., vividly re-enacting the principal battles, both by sea and land, of the great Southern Rebellion. Mr. D. C. LA RUE, the great chief of living humorists, will appear at each exhibition in his very amusing and laughable comic parlor entertainment, entitled "LA RUE'S OLIO OF ODDITIES."
Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 7½.
An Afternoon Exhibition will be given on SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, when the Pupils of Public Schools will be admitted for TEN CENTS each.
CHAS. B. GRISTE, Agent.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.
THE MAMMOTH LADY,
27 years old; weight 750 pounds.
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
The smallest person in America. Age 27 years. Weight, 30 pounds.
The great FLYING PONOPTICON, the first in America.
Four monstrous SERPENTS.
Barnum's FIGHTING PIG PIPE, from the chapparell of Mexico.
Over 500 curiosities to be seen for a few days only.
Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents
HOFFMAN & KELLER, Proprietors.
CHAS. BARNUM, Agent. no27-1w

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I pass by the year the principal places in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. le26-1y

FINANCIAL

REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION on November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgages on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 7 3-10 Bonds, at cost	40,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,470 93
Cash on hand	21,550 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, W. H. SMITH, J. K. MOORHEAD, } Auditing Committee.

November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.
ISAAC JONES

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
do. 1862 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
se10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R McCUNE, PRES. | N. HOLMES, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 25, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s	104	105
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	96½	97
St. Clair street Bridge	37	41
Monongahela Navigation Co	44	46
Allegheny Valley R. R	11	12
Cleveland R. R	102	
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	11¾	
Mechanics' & Manufacturers'	66	
Bidwell	10	
Allegheny and Pittsburgh	9	10
Fleming & Blood	4	
Phillips	7	
Ohio	8	2
Ohio Valley	1¾	2
Eldorado	2 20	2 25
Shirk's Island	1.00	1.10
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1.30	1.40
Rynd Farm	6¼	6¾
Ritchie	1¾	1¾
Blood Farm and Ohio	2¼	2¾
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1.00	1.10
Cherry Run Central	1.80	2

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

PHILAD'A, Nov. 25.

The chief attraction in oil stocks to-day is the Seneca. At 2 o'clock it sold at 6¼, and closed in the evening at 12. Dalzell, 9¾, Cornplanter receded to 7¾, Walnut Island rose to 4¼, Irw. Basin 11, Great Basin dull at 3, Excelsior about. Market dull. Gold 219.

FRIDAY, November 12—P. M.

The excitement in Oil Stocks continues to increase, Thurston's Exchange was so full last evening that many persons were unable to get in. The sales of Stocks were, as will be seen by the subjoined list, very large, footing up 28,500 shares. The offerings "to sell" were much larger, and the offerings "to buy" equal to three times the amount of stock sold, but holders appeared to be very firm. It will be noticed that Ritchie "sold" freely—16,600 shares changed hands of this one stock alone. Mr. Thurston has made arrangements to have "the wires" brought into the room and an operator will be in attendance every evening and through the day. The following are the sales made at Thurston's last evening:

40 shares	Monongahela Ins. Co	$35 00
200 "	Blood Farm, Ohio	2 00
50 "	Dalzell	9 75
50 "	El Dorado	2 20
25 "	Fleming and Blood Farm	3 87
50 "	Lindsey	4 85
6300 "	Merchants	45
400 "	National	1 50
100 "	Ohio Valley	2 05
150 "	Phillips	6 80
100 "	Rynd Farm	6 10
16600 "	Ritchie	1 40
3000 "	"	1 37½
200 "	Tarr, Story, Cherry Run	1 37
2000 "	" " "	1 35
1000 "	Shirk's Island	50
100 "	El Dorado	2 20
250 "	"	2 22
200 "	Ross	1 35
100 "	Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	1 36
700 "	" " "	1 37
50 "	Phillips	6 25
200 "	Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 20

—We are informed of a big strike of a well on Buck Run, Ohio, owned by Messrs. Pennock, Ball & Co., of this city. Taking into consideration the superior quality of the oil it is one of the richest wells in the country. It is said to be a 160-barrel daily yield of 39 gravity oil, for which the firm owning the well have been offered $24 a barrel.

—At a meeting of the Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio, held recently at Columbus, it was determined by the representatives of a majority of the banks to transfer that institution to the national system of banking either before or at the time of the expiration of their present charter. Three of the banks in Columbus, mainly under the control of the Deshlers, will soon apply for charters under the national law.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, November 26, 1864. }

The Iron market was not very active during the week. The sales were not so large as those of the previous week. Buyers have generally confined their purchases to lots to meet their immediate wants. The sales reported were in the aggregate 947 tons. Blooms declined $5 ₱ ton.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

100 Tons	Anthracite Foundry	$65 cash.
100 "	Red Short Anthracite No 2	61 "
20 "	do No 3	60 "
20 "	Allegheny Charcoal	75 "

SALES OF HANGING ROCK PER TON.

200 tons	Soft Hanging Rock	$70 cash.
107 "	Cold Blast	85 "

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

60 tons	Juniata No. 1	$155 cash.
"	"	165 "
13 "	"	155 "

RIVER RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON.

Per Diamond—R. C. Loomis		220 tons.
" " —Chas. Knap		100 "
Per Nymph No. 2—R. C. Loomis		200 "
Per Iron City—R. C. Loomis		150 "
Per Golden Era—R. C. Loomis		225 "
" " —Chas. Knap		107 "
Per Bermuda—R. C. Loomis		100 "
" " —Chas. Knap		100 "
Per Diamond—R. C. Loomis		250 "
" " —Nimick & Co		100 "
Total		1552 tons.

Hog Products.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs had a more brisk market, although receipts were more liberal, and prices were 15 to 25 per cent. higher at the close of business, making $14 60@14 50 the range of sellers for averages of 200 to 210 lbs. At $14 25 the market is quite free for the former weights.

The receipts were 9,500 head during the twenty-four hour hours; the sales were:

1,000	averaging 200 pounds		$14 30½
126	"	210	"	14 50
300	"	225	"	14 30
600	"	200	"	14 20
80	"	200	"	11 10
70	"	165	"	11 00
256	"	220	"	14 10
200	"	200	"	14 25
200	"	210	"	14 20
280	"	210	"	14 20

At the close 200 pounds average would have brought $1 50.

LOUISVILLE.

The market for packing now that the season has fully opened, is unsettled, owing to a misunderstanding of the terms upon which the Commissary Department desire to secure 100,000 hogs to be packed for the use of the army. A wholesome restriction has been placed upon the shipment of Kentucky hogs to Cincinnati, where speculars would secure the product for their benefit at the expense of the Government. The Government agents are freely offering 9c gross to be weighed and delivered at the packers' pens, and in some instances an advance has been paid for small lots. The prevailing rate is 8c the live cwt. or 9c delivered. Some 3,000 head have already been slaughtered at two of the packing houses. Hamilton & Bros. and Jarvis & Co., including 1,000 at the latter place. The receipts have exceeded 4,000 head. Private parties are offering 9¼ to 9½c for hogs.

ST. LOUIS.

With a liberal supply on the market, there was considerable business, with sales of 370 head to-day, averaging about 2 ₱ pound, at 10¼c; 850 do yesterday, at 10 to 10·6c; 1,700 do yesterday, at various lots, at 10 to 11c, and 2,000 do, part yesterday, at 10½ per lb, gross. Among the 1,700 was one giant porker weighing 770 pounds.

DUBUQUE.

Sixteen car loads of hogs were shipped to-day. Shipments are active and large droves are arriving from the West daily. The Chicago market. The decline in gold has yet exercised no material effect on prices, although the feeling is not so firm. Live hogs range from 8@8¾c per pound, and for two hogs weighing 900 pounds he was paid. Dressed hogs are also beginning to arrive in considerable quantities, and sell to packers and shippers at 8@8¾c; heavy weights 8c.

MILWAUKEE.

The receipts of hogs for the week amount to 7,411, live and dressed, all but a few hundred in the live state. The market for live hogs on Saturday was steady at a decline of about 50c from the highest figures paid during the week.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

The demand has fallen off and the market is quiet, holders generally being free sellers at previous quotations. The only transactions we hear of are some 800 tons, in lots, mostly forges, at $55 for a favorite brand, including 200 tons low grade on terms kept private. Foundry is held at $60, cash, without sales. Nothing doing in Boilers to establish quotations, which are altogether nominal. Blooms and Boiler Plates are dull, and Manufactured Iron generally inactive, with but few orders coming in.

St. Louis Cotton and Hemp Market.

November 23.

Cotton—Sales 42 bales—2 repacked at $1, and 40 bales middling at $1 12½. To-day, 19 bls middling at $1 12½, and 5 bls Missouri at $1 ₱ lb; also 3 bls strictly middling at $1 12½.

Hemp—Sales were reported of 90 bales prime undressed at $140; 68 bales strictly prime at $148, and 208 bales do to choice at $148 per ton. Two quote dressed held at $290@270; uncovered dew lots worth $170@165; covered do $1140 per ton.

Pittsburgh General Markets.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864. }

There was a good local demand for the leading articles. The weather was favorable for out-door operations, taking all things into consideration, dealers had no cause for complaint. Our rivers remain in a fair navigable order. The tonnage in port continues large, boats have to wait some time before the can fill out in regard to loading. There is nothing like exercising a little patience. Among the arrivals were the Julia from Zanesville with a fine trip as usual. She will return to-day at 4 p. m. The Gilmore brought up one of the largest trips of the season. She has been in Uncle Abraham's employ for the past six months. The pretty steamer Kate Putnam is the next packet for Cincinnati. She will have her despatch. The Roanoke from St. Louis will be found at the landing this morning. Her manifest will be found in our columns. The Gilde No. 3, Capt. Anderson's packet, leaves for Cincinnati and Louisville, and she will be followed by the packet Anna which is announced for Monday afternoon. The Anna is the boat that succeeded in passing the rebel batteries on the Tennessee river a few weeks since. The new steamer Champion left for Cincinnati since our last. She had a good trip. The Alex. Speer also departed for Nashville. The Golden Era and Jonas Powell were due but had not arrived when we left the landing. The Diamond came in from Parkersburgh. Her cargo consisted of 250 tons of pig iron. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—The demand was in advance of the supply, and prices have ruled high and firm. The sales were 15 loads at $43@50 per ton. These are certainly steep figures, the largest we have ever reported. We heard of no sales of timothy.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a good demand for local purposes and for export. The sales were 6 bbls roll at 40c, 4 do churn, 41@42.

POTATOES—The market was fair. The sales were regular. Among them were the following: 200 bushels Peach Blows, 95c, 300 at 95 @96c; inferior sold lower.

APPLES—The demand was fair and the sales were regular. The receipts by the river are on the increase. Among the sales were the following: 50 bbls at $2 50@3 00, 175 bbls choice at $3 10, 100 do at $2 70 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market continues firm with a good demand for local purposes and for export. The receipts by the river were not large. Prices have undergone no change for some days past. Sales of 200 bbls Extra Family at $11 00@11 25; 300 do at $11 00; 130 bbls do at $11 00@11 25; 75 bbls at the same figures. Extra—Sales of 78 bbls at $9 50. Country Flour come in steady. Prices irregular.

RYE FLOUR—The supply on hand is small and is held at $9 50.

CORNMEAL—The market for new is firm, with a fair local demand. The prices at present being very steep, holders take hold rather sparingly. Among the sales were Shoulders, 8,000 lbs new at 5½c; Sides, 1,200 lbs do at 2½c; sugar-cured Hams, 2,000 lbs 25c.

DRIED BEEF—Market steady. Sales, 1,000 lbs at 22c.

LARD—The supply on hand is not large. Sales of 10 tierces at 24@24½c.

BEESWAX—We note small sales at 70c per lb.

CHEESE—There was a steady demand. Sales of 20 boxes Western Reserve at 22c; 32 do Hamburg at 23c, and 20 do Goshen at 24c.

LEAD—Market steady. Sales of 100 pigs Galena at 15½c.

HOPS—Market unchanged. Sales, 2,000 lbs Eastern, New York, 1864, at 50c per lb.

BRAN—The receipts are increasing. Sales, 2,500 bbls at $5 per cwt.

POTATOES—The stock on hand is not very large. Sales, 8 lbs, at $6 per bushel.

POULTRY—The sales during the past few days were large. Sales, 71 pairs chickens, dressed, at 60c per pair. Turkeys, 17@20c per lb. Ducks sold at 70@80c per pair.

GRAIN—The market was inactive. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Nov. 26, 1864.

The Iron market was not very active. The sales made were not large. Prices were unchanged. The following are the card prices:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 8, by 1 to 1½ inch	8½
1¼ to 6, by ⅞ to 2 inch	8½
1¼ to 1¼ by 5½ inch	9

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ⅛ to 3-16 inch	8½
1¼ to 1⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
1¼ to 1⅝, by ½ and 3-16 inch	9¼
1¼ to 3¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	9½
1¾ and 2	10
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12½
½ inch	13½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	¾ and 9-16 inch	8½
2¼ to 2¾	8½	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9½
3 to 3½ inch	9	6-16 inch	9½
3¼ to 4 inch	9½	½ inch	10½
⅞ and ¾ inch	8½	5-16 inch	12

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8½	⅜ inch	9½
½ and ¾ inch	9	⅓ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	9	¾ inch	9½
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½	½ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	12

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

8-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	6½
" Wings	7½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ⅝ and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by ⅝ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	6½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9	12½	2d Fine	11 87½
8d and 9d	9 37½	⅞ to Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 37½	1 Inch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		

Casing Nails.

6d	10 13	Barrel.	
8d	9 88	⅞ Inch	11 88
10d	9 63	1 Inch	11 13
12d	9 63	1¼ Inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1½ Inch	10 38
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 88
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—90 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING, Nov. 25th.

To Editor of Commercial:

Below please find the manifest of the steamer Roanoke, Captain J. G. Tomlinson, from Saint Louis:

Thomas Coffin, 33 hhds clay; Caldwell & Bro, 10 packages rope; H H Collins, 26 barrels clay; Delange & Chessing, 43 sacks wool; C Groetzinger, 4 sacks, 56 green hides; H Gerwig & Co, 24 bales hemp, 14 do tow; Johnston & Co, 20 bbls clay; Patterson & Ammon, 100 barrels flour; Superior Iron Co, 1 roller, 2 steam drums; Jas Wilkins, 600 empty oil barrels; Thos Fawcett, 1 chest; Graff & Co, 2 grate fronts; Waring & Co, 114 empty oil barrels; Clarke & Co, 10 boxes snuff; Forsyth & Co, 24 empty oil barrels; Adams, McKee & Co, 90 tons pig iron. We also have 90 tons on for Steubenville, besides some 30 tons freight for Wheeling.

Yours, &c., W. H. L.

Cincinnati.

PER JAMES R GILMORE—W M Ralston, 1 pkg glass; Fisher & Hall, 1 do empty bbls; Culp & Shepard, 300 bbls flour; Segmeyer & Voskamp, 175 do do; S Lindsey, jr, & Co, 40 do do; Schonacker & Lang, 200 do do; Mackerson & Lakari, 50 do do; Caldwell & Bro, 150 do do; 150 tons iron, 10 tons lard; R S Kennedy, 599 bags wheat; Lieut Col R H K Whitley, 100 bxs saddles; Lieut Col O Cross, 1 pkg do; 151 bxs ordnance stores; Mon G Kaufmann, 1 bale sacks; Mrs Sedden, 1 half chests tea; Sam'l Dyer, 5 do do; Means & Coffin, 16 do do; J Painter & Co, 19 do do; Joshua Rhodes, 23 half do; also 23 do for sale by Mackee & Co, 1 do glass; John A Caughey, 1 coil rope; Jacob C Lange, 1 box drugs; C A Naumann, 30 bbls tallow; John Porterfield & Co, 25 bxs soap and 5 bxs candles; Hitchcock, Foster & Co, 12 cases mdse; B A Fahnestock & Co, 6 bbls lard oil; A J Hagan, 2 bxs household goods; J W Elliot, 3 bxs mdse; B Wolff, jr, 1 cask casting; J Woodwell, do do; Brownsville Packet, 2 bxs almanacs; Alcock & Parker, 12 bbls lard oil and 37 tcs lard; R H King, 17 bags feathers; J M Snowden, 10 bbls lard oil; A Cuttertsen, 128 sks cuttings; E H Meyer, 1 kettle; C L Caldwell, 30 coils rope; Ward, Send & Long, 20 do do; F Sellers & Co, 10 bbls tallow oil; Clark & Co, 1 bbl liquor, 611 bbls mess pork, 103 hhds sides, 1 tcs hams, 1 do lard, 3 bbls sherry, 1 hhd do, 580 sks wheat.

Discharged 20 tons way freight.

Wheeling.

PER MINERVA.—Clarke & Co., 60 sacks wool; John Herbert., 8 bbls apples; J. Collins & Co., 9 pkgs; Mathews, 149 bundles broom handles; J Reckvieth, 84 sacks scraps; Marshall, 2 bundles paper; J. McMillen, 22 sks corn; G. Marsh, 8 do barley; Thompson, 25 bbls apples; Farley, 96 bales hay; Graham & Thomas, 30 boxes candles; W. H. Garrard, 90 sks barley; Hitchcock & Co., 87 do corn.

JULIA FROM ZANESVILLE.—Clarke & Co, 39 pkgs butter and eggs, 2 hhds tobacco, 5 cases do, 1 do feathers, 84 hds scraps; Marshall, 2 bbls flour; Fitzer & Armstrong, 91 bbls apples, 20 sks turnips, 23 oil bbls, 2 bbls eggs, 2½ do butter, 2 do onions; Jordan, Hoollster & Co, 1 bbl butter; Allen, McCormick & Co, 5 bbls apples; Fleming & Steel, 1 bdl bags; J T Cohin & Co, 100 bbls flour, 270 sks feed; W B Kern, 54 pkgs produce; McKeown & Lenhart, 30 bbls flour; Hubley, Adams & Co, 4 bbls apples; J D Caniffe, 1 jar butter, Head & Metzgar, 1 bbls eggs; Frank Van Gorder, 1 barrel butter, 2 bbls apples; J Adler & Co, 8 kgs butter; Chas Marshall, 1 pkgs; D M Edgerton, 1 do; Ardesco Oil Co, 355 oil bbls; Graff & Reiter, 67 bbls beans, 4 do onions, ½ do eggs, 70 sks dried apples, 7 bbls seed, 7 do produce; Hibler & Co, 5 bbls apples, 2 do onions, 2 do cider; C & H Green, 141 bbls apples; Geo Theis 9 pkgs produce; Mr Henry, 83 bales of hay; Mr Nile, 3 cows; McBane & Auger, 109 skk corn, 101 do feed, 10 bbls flour.

Portsmouth.

PER DIAMOND—R C Loomis, 200 tons pig iron; Nimick & Co, 100 do do.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

Stock market dull; no outside speculative movement—business being confined chiefly to brokers in absence of any important combination. The demand dull and prices tend downwards. Governments are no exception to the downward tendency, being remarkably strong and active. The sixes of 81 advanced ½; five-twenties ⅝; ten-forties ½; and certificates ¾, closing at 97¾. Speculation in 7-30s was more buoyant and prices advanced to 102½, a rise of 4 cents. Railroad bonds dull. Bank stocks more active. Miscellaneous Shares dull. Speculation was very tame in the afternoon, and olny a limited business transacted. Fluctuations were very slight after call. Market heavy, and generally lower. There was a rumor freely circulated that no more Gold Bonds would be issued, and a currency loan coming, part of which is payable in certificates. This caused an advance in gold bonds and debt certificates. The supply of money seeking investment is very large, and in excess of the wants. The broker's general rate for call loans is seven per cent., but in many cases six per cent. is accepted. Discount market easy, and commercial paper ranges from 7 to 11 per cent. An increased ease in Money is expected from payment on the first of December Coupons on the two year 6 per cent. notes. Sterling Exchange is quiet at 109 for Gold. The Gold market is weak, partly from the large returns of new loan, and partly from favorable rumors in regard to Sherman, including the capture of Macon and Milledgeville. It opened at 220½, advanced to 222. Early in the afternoon it declined to 216½, and again advanced under rumors of heavy shipment to Europe to-morrow to 221. The market fell off at close to 219¼.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, November 25.

[Gold weak; opened at 220½, fell to 217¾, rose to 219⅝, and fell again to 218¾.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, November 25.

Petroleum—Crude, buyers scarce, and market steady at 46@46½c; Refined in Bond, quiet, at 67½@68c.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

Stocks heavy. Gold 220; U. S. 6-81 Coupons 111¾; U. S. 5-20's registered 106; U. S. 5-20 Coupons 105½; U. S. 10-40 Coupons 97⅜; 7-00's 109½; 1 year certificates 99; Cumberland 75; Missouri 6's 60½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 35½; Mariposa 33; Erie 95¾; Hudson 118¾; Reading 135; Northwestern preferred 79; Michigan central 125; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana 69; Illinois Central 123½; Pittsburgh 106; Northwestern 41; Rock Island 101¾; Fort Wayne 106⅜.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 25.

Cotton dull and decidedly lower at $1 80 for middling. Flour—State and Western dulla nd 10c lower at; $8 75@9 85 for extra; and $11@11 25 common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $11 25@14 00 for trade brands, closing heavy and drooping. Whisky active and firmer at $1 75 for State and $1 75@1 75½ for Western. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn heavy. Mixed Michigan, $2 47, and firm at $1 80 for Western. Corn 3@4c higher; mixed Western, $1 39@1 94 afloat and in store. Oats 1c better at $1@1 01 for Western and 1 for State. Pork 50c lower; mess, $39 50@40 00; prime, $34 50@35 00; prime mess, $38 50@39 for new mess, cash and regular way; closing at $38 75, cash; $37@37 75 for prime, and $37 75@38 25 for prime mess. Also 500 bbls prime mess for December, buyer's option, at $38 25; 100 bbls new mess, same terms, and delivery at $39, and 500 bbls mess, for January, same option, at $40 50. Beef steady and unchanged from previous prices. Beef Hams firm at $25@28 50. Cut Meats steady at 17@18c for Shoulders, and 18@21c for Hams. Bacon Sides in better demand, Short cut Middlings, 22c, for fancy.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Saturday, Nov. 26, 1864. }

BUSINESS.—The demand was active with an inquiry for shipment West. The weather has moderated, and the Allegheny river to Oil City remains in good navigable order. The arrivals include the Petrolia, Echo No. 3, and Advance, with fair cargoes. The only departure was the Petrolia. The market opened firm for the various descriptions. Our latest news from the wells represent the market as firm, with plenty of buyers at $10@10 50, according to the location. The receipts during the past two days foot up to 3,576 barrels. Some holders of Crude are not offering their stocks, being of the opinion that prices will advance. The stock on hand at present is very light, which fact strengthens the holder in the view we have expressed. One of our large oil operators received very important news from Ohio, having struck oil on Buck's Run—a 160 barrel well. The oil is of a very superior quality, being as low as thirty gravity. The well is no company affair, but is owned by a few individuals. We learn they have been offered $24 per barrel for all they can produce. There is no telling what a day will bring forth. The market closed in favor of holders. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. The principal transactions were in Crude, most of which goes out of the market.

CRUDE OIL—Holders were firm, and prices generally ruled from ½ to 1c per gallon above the current rates of Wednesday, as the following sales will illustrate; sales 150 bbls, taken from the wharf, at 33c, packages returned; 200 bbls do same terms; 410 bbls at 33c, packages exchanged; 500 bbls, in bulk, at 35c; 400 bbls and 25 do at 35c per gallon, packages returned; sales of 100, 75 and 68 bbls at 40c, packages included.

REFINED OIL—The demand is improving, and holders are inclined to put up the figures. Some dealers are asking 62@64c for Bonded, and 82@84 for Free. The only sales that came under our notice were: 150 bbls Free, straw color, at 80c, and 200 bbls do at 81c ₱ gallon.

TAR—The market was quiet. We quote nominally at $6 50@6 75 ₱ bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

	bbls.		bbls.
R. D. Cochran	442	J. Mawhinny	1,292
Fisher & Bro	396	S. McKelvey	1,199
J. Gallagher	374	Total	3,576

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R R.

GOING EAST.

S. McMahon & Co, 142 bbls Refined for New York.

Lockhart & F., 288 bbls Refined for Philadelphia.

Wormser, M. & Co., 70 bbls Refined for New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Vandervort & Co, 65 bbls oil; J Stewart, 30 bush apples; J McCreary, 50 sks oats; J Long, 8 sks rye; G Richey, 6 baskets turnips; Head & M, 100 bbls flour; J Owens, 5 sks flour, W Hoffman, 5 live hogs; Martin, O & B, 1 car iron; M Weaver, 5 bxs mdse.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—J Greenawalt, 61 bbls apples, 19 bxs cheese; S H Urbanier & Co, 54 sks wool; E Moorhead, 3 cars metal; J Rhodes, 1 car barley; J S Liggett, 3 cars wheat; Knox & Co, 50 tcs shoulders; F Sellers, 88 tcs lard; Knox & Co, 100 tcs hams; Col O Cross, 900 sks oats.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Feltzer & Co., 2 bbls cider, 125 bags potatoes; Atwell, Lee and Co., 3 barrels scraps iron; J. Feltwell, 10 bbls potatoes; J. S. Morris, 14 boxes household goods, and 4 chests do; E. Heazelton, 32 boxes cheese; Culp & Shephard, 165 sks oats; S. B. Floyd & Co., 217 do do; W. Smith, 113 bbls apples; A. Haskell, 90 bbls walnut; Simpson & Knox, 136 bags wheat; D. Wallace, 169 sacks corn; Graham & Co., 100 bbls flour; Simpson & Co., 100 do do.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Savard	Peebles	Monongahela City.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Diamond	McConnell	Portsmouth.
Roanoke	Tomlinson	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Savard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Alex. Speer	Richmond	Nashville.
Champion	Marratta	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet six inches water in the channel, and falling slowly. The weather has moderated. On the landing we noticed a fair amount of activity.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamers Roanoke, J. R. Gilmore and Julia for attentions to this office.

THE pretty steamer Julia, Captain Coulson, leaves to-day for Zanesville and intermediate ports. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers. Capt. J. C. McVay will do the honors in the office.

THE splendid packet steamer Alnna, Captain J. H. Maratta, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has undergone thorough and complete repair, and is just as good as new. Persons who have traveled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments. Capt. Maratta is a favorite with passengers, and deservedly so. He understands his business. The first clerk is Mr. W. M. Maratta.

THE splendid passenger steamer, Kate Putnam, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, is the next packet for St. Louis. The boat was built especially for the trade and is one of the most complete of her class. Captain Anawalt is a clever gentleman and an experienced officer. The clerks are Messrs. Dales and McBevitt, to whom we have often been indebted for attention.

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. E. KING,
no14 Liberty Street.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE PITTSBURGH & MINERSVILLE PASSENGER RAILWAY.

The undersigned, on account of the pressing nature of his private business, is compelled to make sale of the Pittsburgh & Minersville Passenger Railway, at public auction. The Railway comprises four miles of flat rail (single line), weighing 45 lbs. to the yard, and 1-6 miles of T rail (single line), weighing 20 lbs per yard, amounting in all to 1894 tons. There are seven cars, all with new wheels and axles, a valuable horse with all the necessary harness, blacksmith shop with complete set of tools, stables with horse power for grinding corn, &c., feed cutters, desk, stove, and everything necessary to carry on a passenger railway successfully. The entire road, from the corner of Market and Fourth streets, city of Pittsburgh, to the terminus in Minersville, is now in better condition than it has been for years, and under careful management will pay a handsome dividend on the investment. The charter of this road is a very liberal one, giving the right to charge a higher rate of fare than any other Passenger railway in the city.

The sale will positively take place in the city of Pittsburgh, at the Commercial Sales Rooms of A. McIlwaine, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29th, at 7½ p. m.

TERMS.—One half cash, residue in ten years, to be secured by bond and mortgage, with interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

WM. A. HERRON.
no24-5t

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of ANTHONY McTIGHE, deceased, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, all persons having claims on the estate are hereby notified to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted will make payment to me.

MARIA McTIGHE,
Administratrix, *cum testamento annexo*, of Anthony McTighe, deceased.
Pittsburgh, November 16th, 1864. no16-6w11aw

A. H. FRANCISCUS.....C. W. SCHWARTZ.....J. G. KELLEY.
A. M. CRAFT.....W. H. PATTERSON.....O. F. KUHES.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 Market street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY BASKETS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hobby Horses, Toy Wagons and Carts, Toy Drums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Transparent Slates, Sleds,

and a variety of goods suitable for the HOLIDAYS no21-1m

ALCOHOL & COLOGNE SPIRITS

Alcohol and Cologne Spirits,
Alcohol and Cologne Spirits,
Alcohol and Cologne Spirits,
Alcohol and Cologne Spirits,
Alcohol and Cologne Spirits,
Alcohol and Cologne Spirits,
Alcohol and Cologne Spirits,
Alcohol and Cologne Spirits,

At less than manufacturer's prices.
At less than manufacturer's prices.
At less than manufacturer's prices.
At less than manufacturer's prices.
At less than manufacturer's prices.
At less than manufacturer's prices.

Having purchased a large stock of Alcohol and Cologne Spirits previous to the advance in prices, I am prepared to offer great inducements to purchasers. Call and learn my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

corner of the Diamond and Market street,
no14] corner of the Diamond and Market street.

COUGHS! COUGHS!!

TRY STRICKLAND'S

MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM,

DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA.

All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only aerial remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.

We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcohol, digests it, strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

PARK & BRILL,

Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

And by

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,
Corner Wood Street and Virgin Alley,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Prepared by Dr A. Strickland,